The New-York Times.

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PARIS QUIET.

Ferocity of the Troops Toward Captured Insurgents.

Death Quickly Following the Denunciations.

Men, Women and Children Shot on Mere Suspicion.

Wounded Insurgents Buried Alive in a Ditch.

Journals Demanding the Cessation of Summary Executions.

Victor Hugo Expelled From Belgium for His Recent Letter.

PARIS AFTER THE FIGHT.

Communists met Death Quick Hand to Hand—Bitter Feeling of the Women on Both Sides—Forty Thousand Insurgents Killed Last Week.

LONDON, May 30.—A Paris telegram of Sunday evening represents the prevalence of the old revolutionary excitement. Death follows quickly upon denunciation, and the merest suspicion, an imprudent word or gesture, is sufficient ground in the mind of the ferocious soldiers to seize man, woman or child, and shoot them at once. The sergeant MAZAR is in custody under suspicion of sympathy with the Communists. Nor are the women less ferocious than the men. On the insurgent side they cast fire to the houses of innocent persons with petroleum. They fight like fiends on the barricades. The Versaillist women display cowardly violence against helpless insurgent prisoners. I have just seen 4,000 prisoners marched to Versailles, mostly tied together. The crowd were furiously shouting death to them. One lag man, who had refused the march, was being dragged along by four soldiers, when an officer drew his revolver and shot him, and one of the bystanders who uttered an exclamation at the act, was instantly arrested. The last resistance of the Commune has been overcome. Last evening L'ADMIRAULT carried the Buttes Chaumont, and the distinct from Chateaudun to La Villette Cattle Market. Gen. VINOY has taken the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, and FABOU holds the eastern heights. Six thousand insurgents surrendered in the cross streets between Buttes Chaumont and Pere la Chaise, and 2,000, who tried to escape, were driven back by Bavarians. I have heard no shot for the last hour.

PARIS, Monday Night, May 29.—Marshal MCMAHON issued a proclamation last night announcing that the contest had ended; that the last position of the Communists was carried at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Great irritation prevails in Paris against foreigners in the Communist ranks. It is alleged the English Communists alone number 8,000. The mistake arose probably from the many Communists who have learned the English language in America.

VERSAILLES, Monday Night, May 29.—An incendiary conspiracy is reported to have been discovered at Marseilles. NAGUET, GAMBETTA'S Prefect of Corsica, has been arrested as the principal conspirator. His wife tried to shoot the General who made the arrest. It is calculated that 40,000 insurgents were killed during last week. Thirty-six thousand prisoners have been taken. The prisoners at Satory are in a dreadful state. The *Soir* says thousands sleep without shelter in the mud. There is no food but black bread, and the water is insufficient. The women are huddled with the men. The people cease to count the executions, so many were shot summarily at Satory. Fort Vincennes was taken today. The garrison, which was numerous, was obliged to surrender unconditionally.

All Quiet—Wounded Buried Alive—Ruthless Apprehended—Prominent Communists Seized with Great Sums of Money in their Possession.

PARIS, Monday Evening.—All is quiet. The victorious troops occupy the barracks. Marshal MCMAHON issued a proclamation upon the establishment of order. Already there is a strong feeling that the Government is too weak to last. Awful massacres continue at the barricades in the Rue Rochechevart. In one ditch the wounded people found in it were buried alive. They groaned and shrieked dreadfully all night. An epidemic is feared from the number of dead bodies. VIDAL was shot. So was PYAT'S brother. The body of the latter was claimed by his widow. Forty thousand francs were found in his cellar, the spoils of the Republic. MATHIEU, a member of the Commune, was arrested, and 150,000 francs were found upon him. He is accused of the selling game. The Versaillists have replaced the statue of HENRY QUATRE, which had been thrown into the Seine. OKOLOWSKI was found wounded in an ambulance, taken out and shot. MILLIERE was arrested at the Luxembourg. He resisted violently and fired six shots from his revolver. He was taken to the steps and a platoon of soldiers shot him. During the attack by the Versaillists upon the barricades in the Place de Fêtes, a number of the Insurgents lost their way and got mixed up with the Versaillists, by whom they were taken prisoners, and fifty of them shot.

Probable Execution of Rochefort.

PARIS, Tuesday night.—I learn from a sure source that M. ROCHEFORT has been condemned to death by a Versailles Court-martial. He has been probably executed already.

Disarming the Nationals—The Naval Officers Implicated in the Insurrection—Executions Continued.

PARIS, May 30—Evening.—The troops still hold the Mayoralties and public buildings. The disarming of the National Guards is proceeding. They are forbidden to wear uniform. CISSEY threatens to proceed with vigor against the inhabitants who fire from windows. The archives of the International Society have been discovered, and also other documents, in DELESCLUZE'S house, comprising the Departments. Marshal MCMAHON has declined the sword of honor offered him after the battle of Reichshoffen. Summary executions of insurgent prisoners continue.

Losses of the Versaillists—Immense Quantities of Small Arms Secured.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday evening.—Since their entrance into Paris, the Versaillist troops have lost 3,000 killed and wounded, and the authorities have collected 373,600 rifles. Fifteen members of the Commune surrendered in Vincennes. The reports of changes in the Ministry are semi-officially denied.

The Situation in Paris—The Bellevillians Threaten Reprisals—The Journals Demand the Stopping of Summary Executions—Message of Pyat and Grousset.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The inhabitants of Belleville have openly announced that they will make reprisals, and a secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. There are constant discoveries of stores of petroleum in Paris. The *Gaulois* announces that the Orleans Princes will be allowed to live in France. M. THIERS has ordered the disarmament of Paris and the dissolution of the National Guards in the Department of the Seine. Marshal MCMAHON has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the army. Paris is tranquil, and trade already shows signs of reviving. The soldiers have been feted by the inhabitants. Arrests of insurgents continue. The official journal of the Republic announces that the National Archives, National Library, National Arsenal, and Museum of the Louvre are safe. The Manufactory des Gobelins and the Observatoire are badly damaged.

LONDON, May 30.—The *Daily News* says trains for Paris will run to-morrow. A proclamation from Marshal MCMAHON to the people of Paris announces their deliverance from the reign of terror of the Communists, and that order, security and labor are about being re-established. The insurgent losses previous to May 23, when the Versailles troops entered Paris, are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded, and 25,000 prisoners; and since May 23 at 10,000 killed and wounded, and 36,000 prisoners. The prisoners have all been sent to Versailles. Gen. DOUAI officially reports having lost forty officers and 600 men during all the engagements in which his troops have participated since the Versailles Army entered Paris. Gen. LA CECILIA, with a few followers, fled to the Castle of Vincennes, but upon the commencement of the erection of siege works by the Versaillists, he at once surrendered. The Paris journals demand the cessation of summary executions. Several attempts were made yesterday to assassinate officers of the army. The bodies of the murdered priests are to lie in state for a week. With the exception of PYAT and GROUSSET all the Commune chiefs have been killed or taken prisoners.

Victor Hugo, Expelled from Belgium, Takes Refuge in England.

BRUSSELS, May 30.—In the Belgian Senate today, Baron D'ANETHAN, in reply to M. RODEN, stated that the Government, having become convinced that the recent letter of VICTOR HUGO was compromising to Belgium, had requested M. HUGO to leave the country, and that upon his refusal to do so the King signed a decree, the object of which was to force his departure from the country. The Prime Minister added that the decree would be enforced. The people of Brussels have smashed a window in VICTOR HUGO'S house. The Police now guard the house.

LONDON, May 30.—VICTOR HUGO, having been driven out of Belgium, is coming to London.

MEXICO.

The Presidential Campaign—A Scheme to Plunder Foreigners—Revolution at Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 20, via HAVANA, May 30.—Congress adjourns on the 31st inst. President JUAREZ will probably be re-elected. His chances are increasing. The general belief is that only a slight revolution will occur against JUAREZ. MANUEL PATNO will succeed ROMERO after the adjournment of Congress. The telegraph line from here to Matamoras is finished, and is working well. The Foreign Department has sent a bill to Congress relating to foreigners. The bill is worded in such a manner as to leave foreigners in a peculiar condition, preventing them from either remaining foreigners or becoming Mexicans, except under circumstances which make them easy subjects for plunder. It is believed that this is the aim of the bill. The journals continue to apply the epithet "parasitious" to foreigners. The course pursued by the *Trait d' Union*, a French journal, is the origin of much ill feeling on the part of the Mexicans. The revolution in Tampico is considered to be ended. The place is reported to have been taken on the 19th. ESCOBEDO is fortifying San Luis Potosi. GONZALES ORTEGA has issued a notable document, calling upon his friends and fellow-citizens to observe a conciliatory and noble policy, and aid in the re-election of JUAREZ. GOV. VARGAS, of Puebla, has been impeached, and ROMERO RUBIO appointed temporary Governor. In a street fight Gen. ARRANO was wounded by MERCADO, a politician. The Mexicans have executed four thieves in Lower California. The fugitives were from California, where they belonged to an organized band of twelve men. The authorities of Sonora have arrested one of three men under a requisition from Gov. SAFFORD, of Arizona, charged with laying heavy stones across the track of the Pueblo Railroad to produce an accident. The pillars of the Pass Ancho wooden bridge were discovered to be saturated with petroleum. The bridge is being watched. The Guerrero troubles continue.

EAST INDIES.

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions in the Indian Archipelago—Four Hundred Lives Lost.

SINGAPORE, May 28.—A volcanic eruption and earthquake has shaken the Island of Rua. The country was terribly devastated, and 400 lives lost.

Election of a Lieutenant-Governor for Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—At the afternoon session of the General Assembly, at Newport, the Counting Committee reported no choice of Lieutenant-Governor, a third candidate having been run in the fish-trap issue. A ballot was taken in the Joint Convention, and PARDON W. STEVENS, of New-York, Republican candidate, present incumbent, was elected, receiving 62 votes, to 37 for CHARLES R. CUTLER, Democratic candidate. About a dozen Republicans voted for the Democratic candidate, simply to manifest opposition to trapping fish. The session will probably continue for three days.

Terrible Shooting Affray in Pennsylvania.

ERIE, Penn., May 30.—Policemen MURRAY and GRACE, in attempting to arrest ALEXANDER KENNEDY for disorderly conduct, this evening, was set upon by KENNEDY'S friends, and a fight ensued. MURRAY was severely wounded; JAS. KENNEDY, father of ALEXANDER, was shot in the breast, and will probably die; JAMES KENNEDY, Jr., was shot in the lung, and his recovery is doubtful. Each party disarms the other with firing the shots. No arrests were made.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—In the Presbyterian Assembly, this morning, the report of the Special Committee on the finances of the Church was read. The report recommends the establishment of a committee of fifteen on Finance and Benevolence, to be located in New-York, to provide a regular consecration of property to the Lord, and supervise the collection of funds for benevolent work. The Assembly enjoins upon churches the practice of a periodical giving to all the causes recommended by the Assembly, and to carry out this plan, enjoins upon every Presbytery the appointment of a committee on benevolence, who shall arrange to give the pastor and Session information of the wants of the various charities.

Rev. Mr. EDWARDS spoke at great length against the board system, and charged that Presbyterians had adopted Congregational methods, and were working in the Congregational harness. He insisted the boards governed the Assembly. The secretaries virtually created membership in the boards by their power to make nominations. Their influence manufactured public opinion. Pastors have been settled, insulted, and prevented from settling to favor the plans of the Secretaries. The boards which were threatening to become numerous, were full of mischievous tendencies, and their effects were beginning to be felt. The time had come for the Assembly and not the Secretaries, to nominate boards. He advocated the recommitment of the whole subject to be reported on next year. Considerable excitement ensued, degenerating into wrangle in which non-parliamentary language was freely used. A motion to table the whole subject was decided out of order. An appeal was taken and the decisions sustained. Judge ALLISON, of Philadelphia, characterized the speech of Dr. EDWARDS as a whole sale bill of indictment without title of charge.

Dr. EDWARDS replied he would prove all he said and more, too.

Judge ALLISON continued at some length, pronouncing the part of the report of the Committee of Twenty-one, in relation to the High Commission, as abhorrent to the spirit of the Church. Several Assemblies had adopted it, but the Presbyterians would not. Rebellion would be the cry from the moment of its adoption. He advocated the substitute offered by the Special Committee of Five. After more confusion and calls to order, Rev. Mr. MUSGRAVE objected to the section requiring that the Board of the Treasury would interfere with the specific work of the Boards. He was old and soon to pass away, but must raise his voice of warning. He hoped no apple of discord would be cast to disturb the unity, peace and harmony of the Church. A motion to recommit was tabled by a large majority. The previous question was then called and the report adopted.

Rev. Mr. JUNKIN offered resolutions in regard to the publication by the lower branch of the Thirty-fifth Congress of untrue statements of the history of Protestant missions among the Indians in Oregon, and of the massacre of Dr. WHITMAN and wife and other Americans by the Indians, in the interest of the Popish Missionaries and the Hudson Bay Company, and of the outrages perpetrated on American women, and stating that the Senate of the Forty-first Congress published a refutation of these slanderous documents, of which but a limited number were printed, and half of which edition had been destroyed or concealed by persons interested in suppressing the truth. The resolutions asked the people to memorialize the House of Representatives to publish an edition of the refutation of document No. 2 of the Forty-first Congress. The report of the Special Committee on the Memorial Fund was presented, and showed that $7,607,499 21 had been contributed, besides more than $2,000,000 which had been given for objects not belonging properly within the list. The report was adopted. Resolutions were then passed congratulating and continuing the Committee another year. Adjourned till the afternoon.

At the afternoon session the report of the Committee on Ministerial Sustentation was amended so as to provide for the election by the Assembly of the Secretary of the Supervisory Committee, and it was then adopted. The subject of home missions was taken up, and it was recommended that the old Board be perpetuated. A resolution was offered and tabled directing that the Board of Home Missions inquire into the expediency of changing the location of the Board from New-York to some other city. After hearing a memorial from the Synod of Cincinnati regarding the Christian Union, the Assembly adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The President and Secretary of the Navy will visit the Washington Navy-yard today to inspect the *Polaris*, which has been fitted up for Capt. HALL'S voyage to the Arctic regions. The *Polaris* will leave for New-York in a few days, where final preparations for the expedition will be made.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland yesterday reversed the decision of Judge DOBBIN, of the Superior Court, Baltimore, in the case of The State *vs.* The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, involving capitation on passengers traveling over the Washington Branch of that road.

The graduates of the Military Academy are reminded that the Association will meet at West Point on the 17th of June, the day appointed for the annual reunion. Those who intend to be present are requested to communicate the fact to the Secretary, Lieut. E. H. TOTTEN, at West Point.

GEORGE WALCOTT who killed a soldier at Frankfort, Ky., some time since, has had himself arrested by a friend who drew the $500 reward. WALCOTT immediately gave it to the widow of his victim.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport, this morning, to organize the State Government for the ensuing year. WALTER R. VINCENT was elected Clerk of the Senate, and CHARLES B. VAN ZANDT Speaker of the House.

Two pack-peddlers from New-York calling themselves JAMES CARLIN and FRANCIS MULLIGAN quarreled, at Providence, R. I., when the former tried to kill MULLIGAN by stabbing him.

The body of MICHAEL MULVEY, of Woonsocket, R. I., was found in HARRIS Mill-pond, yesterday, with his skull fractured, and pockets weighted with iron and stone.

NATHAN SARGENT, Commissioner of Customs, will retire today. Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue DOUGLASS was tendered the position, but declined.

ROBERT BUFFUM, who murdered JOHN L. SEAVERNS, of Newburg, has been removed to the Auburn Asylum for insane convicts. He is failing rapidly.

WALTER J. GILBERT, of New-York, accidentally shot himself yesterday in Hopkinton, N. H., while climbing over a wall with a loaded gun. He will not recover.

The writing found in bottles washed ashore at Shediac, New-Brunswick, and Newport, Nova Scotia, containing reports of the *City of Boston*, has been pronounced genuine.

An engine and one car on the Boston and Albany Railroad was thrown off the track by a misplaced switch in East Albany yesterday, and DAVID KINNEY, a fireman, instantly killed.

The Pope has issued an encyclyclical letter which denounces that the Italian guarantees are a tissue of lies and hypocrisy, and formally protesting against them.

A woman named LITTLE, at Rochester, N. Y., attempted yesterday to start a fire with kerosene, and was so badly burned that she cannot survive.

A body was found in the Hudson at Esopus Landing, yesterday, which has been identified as that of Dr. WALES, who mysteriously disappeared from Rondout in November.

The verdict of the jury in the Milligan case gives MILLIGAN $5 damages. The jury was out seventeen hours. It is probable that a motion will be made for a new trial.

GOULD'S chair factory, at Shandaken, Ulster County, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss, $5,000.

HORACE GREELEY left New-Orleans yesterday, for Memphis, where he speaks on Friday evening.

All efforts to recover the bodies of Capt. MATHEWSON and Dr. MCKEAN, drowned at Halifax, have failed.

The steamer *Acadia*, of the Anchor line, has arrived at Halifax with 300 Swedish emigrants bound for the Swedish colony in Maine.

EMMETT H. HOLLISTER, a well-known citizen of Rochester, died yesterday, after a short illness.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is now turning out from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 worth of bonds a day.

THE AWFUL MINE.

Funerals of the Victims of the Disaster.

Sixteen Dead Miners Carried to Their Graves.

Mournful and Touching Scenes in Pittston.

The Investigation by the Coroner Continued.

Evidence of Physicians and the Mine Superintendent.

Negligence of the Company and the Inspector.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, May 30.—The Coroner's Jury engaged in investigating the cause of the late appalling disaster at the West Pittston shaft reassembled at the Town Hall about 9 o'clock this morning.

Drs. GORMAN and MIGEL, of Pittston, were sworn. They were both present at the time the men were brought out of the mine, and assisted in the resuscitation of the men, and they were of the opinion that the men died from the effects of the inhalation of carbonic acid gas and vitiated air.

S. H. BROWN, agent of the Company, was next sworn: I was present on last Wednesday when Inspector WILLIAMS visited the mine; I did not go into the mine with him; saw him when he came out; Mr. KENDRICKS was with WILLIAMS; I asked KENDRICKS if WILLIAMS was satisfied with what he saw; he said Yes; I afterward met WILLIAMS at the hotel, and asked him if KENDRICKS was doing right, and if he thought he was a responsible man; WILLIAMS answered Yes; WILLIAMS said nothing in relation to there being too many men in the mine; I told Mr. WILLIAMS that the Company were about putting up a large fan, to which WILLIAMS replied, "That would be well;" when I took charge of the mine I gave orders that all the chains and mechanical appliances should be kept in good order. I also gave Mr. KENDRICKS a copy of the Ventilation law, and required him to make himself familiar with it. The Company consists of Messrs. BLAKE, WHITE, SEWARD and HOYT, and the works were leased by them for a term of five years at the Lorenzo Coal and Iron Company. There was no insurance, and it is my opinion that the loss will fall upon the lessees.

The inquest was then again adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M. The Jury reassembled at that hour, but owing to the absence of two of the jurors, the proceedings were delayed. There are but four witnesses more to be examined, whose testimony, it is expected, will elicit no new facts. The miners have entered a protest against the composition of the jury. What will grow out of the matter is uncertain. The verdict of the jury will undoubtedly be delayed on this account.

THE FUNERALS OF THE DEAD.

The funerals of the victims of the late disaster took place yesterday with solemn ceremonies. All business was entirely suspended throughout the day, and the people came out en masse to express their sympathy with the friends and relatives who have been thus suddenly bereaved. At 10 A. M. the coffins containing eight of the bodies were arranged in an orchard directly opposite the scene of disaster. Here a large platform had been erected, from which the addresses were made. At the east end of this platform another stage was built upon which were placed the coffins. About each of the platforms seats were arranged for the accommodation of the mourners. The following are the names on the coffins: DAVID EDWARDS, aged thirty years; he leaves a wife and one child. JOHN LLOYD, aged twenty-seven years; leaves a wife and two children. BENJAMIN JONES, aged thirty years; leaves a wife and two children. GEORGE CULL, aged thirty years; leaves a wife and child. AARON SMALLCOMBE, aged fifty-six years, leaves a wife and six children. JOHN BURROUGHS, aged twenty-two years, unmarried. PETER DAVIS, aged twenty-three years, unmarried. EVAN DAVIS, aged twenty-two years, leaves a wife. The bodies of these men were buried in the Odd-fellows' Cemetery of Pittston, the West Pittston Cemetery and in the Hyde Park Burying-ground.

After a prayer and hymn addresses were made by Rev. T. S. Thomas, Rev. J. W. James, Rev. N. S. Parke and Rev. D. Davis, of Pittston; Rev. A. A. Margle, of Scranton, and Rev. E. V. Evans, of Hyde Park. There were about 5,000 persons present and the occasion was one of the greatest solemnity, the moans and sobs of the bereaved touching every heart. After a hymn in the Welsh language and the benediction, the remains were conveyed to the different cemeteries above indicated. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the funeral of eight more of the victims of the disaster took place at the Catholic Church on William-street, Pittston. The processions arrived at the church from the different parts of the town, accompanied by the McClellan Rifles, the members of the Father Mathew Societies, and of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, and by an immense concourse of citizens, filling the church to its utmost capacity, and completely blockading the streets. The coffins were placed within the railing about the altar, and the ceremonies usual in that church on such occasions were performed by Father FINAN. After these solemn exercises, the procession was formed, headed by the Father Matthew Society, and proceeded to the Catholic Cemetery. I venture to say that such a funeral cortège was never before witnessed in Pittston. Eight bodies being borne to the silent tomb at the same time, while thousands of people crowded the streets on the way to the Cemetery is a spectacle seldom witnessed in any locality. The following are the names of those buried in the Catholic Cemetery: M. Cooney, aged nineteen years, single; Owen Mackin, aged forty-two years, leaves a wife and five children; D. O'Connor, aged nineteen years, single; Timothy Walsh, aged thirty years, leaves a wife and three children; Martin Crahan, aged fourteen years; Patrick Farley, aged twenty-seven years, single; Patrick Carden, aged twenty-six years, leaves a wife and two children; Thos. Ruan, aged thirty-nine years, leaves a wife and three children; Chas. McGinnis, aged twenty-two years, single. Hiram Curtis was buried at Kingston on Monday. Thos. Prosser will not be buried until today. We have received the sad intelligence of the death of another victim of this awful calamity. Mr. WILLIAM JAMES expired at 3¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Of the remaining persons brought out of that pit, there are still at least five in a very critical condition. All of the others will undoubtedly recover.

No one but those who have witnessed the grief and suffering of the sorely afflicted by this awful calamity, can form any conception of the great necessity for relief for those so suddenly cut off from support. It is hoped that the people throughout the country will respond liberally to this call upon their generosity. These families, widows and orphans are poor, and must be helped. Let there be no delay.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Among the many touching incidents of the terrible calamity, none are so full of interest as the conduct and mournful fate of MARTIN CRAHAN, a boy, who was among those found dead in the chambers. He had only been promoted to the position of driver, on Friday, and he and another boy were near the bottom of the shaft when the last carriage was about to ascend. The little fellow at once thought of the men away back in the chambers, who had not heard of the disaster, and asked his comrade if he would come back with him and give the alarm. He would not go, but stepped on the car and arrived at the top in safety. Young CRAHAN then started back to inform the men, and having done so he returned to the shaft but found the carriage gone. He remained at the bottom of the shaft through all the smoke, but after the men had retired and formed the barricade he went back and begged in the most piteous manner for admission. The men, however, would not risk the lives of all the rest and left him to his fate. He then went to the stable and lay down beside his mule, after having written on a board the names of his father, mother and a little cousin who was named after him, and in this position he was found dead, the mule having partly rolled over upon him and crushed his breast.

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

Several of the survivors of the dreadful disaster have so far recovered as to be able to give clear and graphic descriptions of the scenes in the mine after the discovery of the fire. One of these men, THOMAS SAVAGE, a good specimen of the more intelligent class of coal miners, gives the following account of his experiences:

I was down in the mine and received the first intimation of the disorder by observing at a distance some sparks falling to the bottom of the shaft. I then went forward to see what was the matter, when a shower of pieces of burning timber came pouring down the shaft. I ran back at once and gave the alarm of fire to the men who were working in the west chambers, and we all made a rush for the bottom of the shaft, but we found the timber falling in such quantities we could not approach to look. We stood for a few moments and looked at each other in blank amazement, for in a short time a volume of heavy smoke came rushing into the gangway. As soon as this was seen a cry of terror arose from the lips of each, and we saw at once the foe we had to contend with. We knew that we could live longer in bad air than we could in smoke, and that unless the gangway was closed it would be impossible for all of us to escape. Our only chance then was to stop up the passage and retreat into the chambers. We went back about 300 feet from the bottom of the shaft, to the west head of the mine, and commenced building a barricade. This was about 4 o'clock. In about two hours we had the passage stopped, so that we thought nothing could get through. We soon found, however, that the smoke had gained an entrance and we commenced again carrying culm in our hats and used all the handkerchiefs we had and stuffed them in wherever we could find the appearance of a hole. We then took up our position a few yards from the barricade, and listened to hear any sound, but could only hear the falling of timber at the shaft; at one time we thought we heard the working of a fan, but found afterward that it was the trains passing over the road, which was directly overhead; we extinguished all the lamps but two, in order to limit the consumption of oxygen as much as possible. After we had remained in this position some time we found the air getting foul and moved back to where it was purer. A prayer meeting was then proposed and all joined in. There was no inquiry then as to what Church any of us belonged to. We prayed alternately and sang a verse of the hymn which commences with "Before Jehovah's awful throne." We then sat down, some of us leaning against the walls of the gangway, and some lying with their heads in the others' laps, each one praying fervently for we had given up all hope, and determined to spend the remainder of life in preparing as well as we could for the change. Soon the foul air began to affect us severely, and many of our numbers commenced running from one place to another, moaning fearfully and crying for air. There was but very little weeping, and one of our number, named JOHN BURROUGHS, being a carpenter, tried to give us life and hope by affecting a gayety which the poor fellow did not feel. He put down some of our names on a board with a little chalk, and strapped it on his back, so that if he was found it might be found also. At about 9 o'clock the air began to get very bad, and some of our number got stupefied with the gas and rolled over. We did not attempt to do anything with them, as we thought, since we had to die, it was better not to attempt to bring them back to life and suffering. They fell on the track and were discovered in this position. The last thing I remember was seeing the lamps burning dimly. This must have been about 10 o'clock. I was found about 9½ o'clock Sunday morning.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

ROBERT SMALLCOMB, a young miner also narrates his adventures in the following graphic manner:

About 3 o'clock we heard a voice from the gangway shout something concerning fire, but did not at first understand him. I ran to the main gangway and saw by the rolling clouds that the mine was on fire. My father and eldest brother were working at some distance, and could not have heard the alarm given. I ran to notify them of what had occurred, and having done so we all made for the bottom of the shaft. There were about thirty-three of us altogether. We were met by a volume of smoke, and immediately we retreated for the purpose of building a barricade to keep the smoke out. At the head of the chambers, to the west, there were two roads branching off from the main track. We built a barricade on one of the branch tracks, leaving a man-hole in the centre, which, if necessary, we could close in a moment. We then went forward and built another on the main track, which we cemented as tightly as possible with culm and rags from our clothing. Two of our number took their position here to listen to the progress, if possible, of any efforts made for our relief. At this we all took turns, the remainder going behind the inner barricade. When it came MORGAN and CURTIS' turn to go out and listen, they went but did not return, and we supposed they had made their way through the front barricade and gone to the bottom of the shaft, as the smoke began to come in. We then closed the man-hole of the inner barricade. MORGAN and CURTIS did not return and this accounts for their being found near the shaft in the main gangway. We then made for the stream of water, and my father and I and two brothers laid ourselves down close to it, drinking a little of it occasionally. We were about the last that succumbed to the influence of the gas. The most of the men were so exerted that they could not remain in one position long, but went about raving and crying for air. BENJAMIN JONES went farther than any of the rest, and his object was, I suppose, to obtain a supply of water which was dropping from the top of the rock, from which we used to drink. This is the reason he was not found with the others. I looked at my watch at 5 o'clock, and shortly afterward my brother came to me and said, "ROBERT, let me lay down my head upon your lap and die." This was the last thing that I recollect.

Mr. Hendrick Recalled—Important Testimony as to the Inspector's Discharge of his Duty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 30—Evening.—Before the Coroner, this evening, Mr. KENDRICK was recalled, and testified. He again related the conversation.

Mr. KENDRICK—When I returned from the bottom of the shaft with the mine inspector, we stood a few moments and then walked toward the office; Mr. WILLIAMS said, "You seem to have quite a number of men down there; I counted fifteen in the shutting-chute while I stood in the door, and I found men working in the east gangway, and these were in the west gangway;" witness replied that there were probably working more than the legal number; Mr. WILLIAMS then said, "you may go for ninety years without an accident; but if one should happen, you will have to look out for consequences;" Mr. WILLIAMS could have easily ascertained how many men were at work; Inspector WILLIAMS never gave me any official instructions as to the number of men I should employ; I came to this country since the Venetian riot was passed; I understand that we can employ as many men as we please, if the Inspectors don't object; I was a mining engineer in the old country, and served a regular apprenticeship.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Pittston Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, May 30.—The following appeal to the public for aid to the sufferers by the awful disaster has been issued, and it is hoped that the benevolent throughout the country will respond liberally to the call:

To the Benevolent Public:

In behalf of the grief-stricken community, paralyzed by a repetition of the great disaster at Avondale, we appeal to you for substantial aid. Of the sixty-five miners who entered the shaft at this place on Saturday morning, forty-five have been taken out alive, but many of whom cannot long survive. Those who have already died will be buried today, mourned by the whole community. They leave behind them twelve widows and thirty-six orphan children. In their behalf we ask your charity. Six months of enforced idleness has made the community poor; those who had the wherewithal to give have given during the winter, until their benefactions have exhausted their ability. Many, very many, are still on the verge of starvation; and now, just as removed labor had begun to cheer the heart, we are stricken down by this awful calamity. Will you give us your mite to relieve the widows and the fatherless? All contributions may be sent to THEODORE STRONG, Esq., President of the First National Bank, Pittston.

O. P. Gaines, M. Hughes, B. Sivas, R. D. Lacy, W. J. Bruce, A. Hefferan, John Golightly, Abel Byron, Committee.

Funerals of Four of the Victims.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 30.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the special train bearing the remains of DAVID EDWARDS, JOHN LLOYD, BENJAMIN JONES and GEORGE CULL reached this city. The bodies were accompanied by a large number of the friends and relatives of the deceased, and a number of the members of the Order of Good Templars of Pittston. They were met at the depot by an immense number of people from Hyde Park, and upon the arrival of the train the square presented an appearance somewhat similar to that which was witnessed at the funeral of the victims of the Avondale disaster. Four hearses were in attendance, and as soon as the passengers had alighted the coffins were taken out of the cases in which they were enclosed, and borne to the horses in front of the depot. DAVID EDWARDS and JOHN LLOYD, being members of the order of Good Templars their bodies were taken charge of by the Lodge of Hyde Park, the two others remaining in the hands of relatives. About 2½ o'clock, the funeral procession took its way over the wooden bridge, followed by thousands of people, and proceeded up Scranton-avenue to the corner of Main-street, where it was met by the Good Templars of Hyde Park, a few only of whom had come to this side of the river to escort the remains from the depot. The hundreds of ladies also formed into a line at this point and marched side by side with the hearses until the funeral reached the cemetery. The graves of EDWARDS and LLOYD were opened on the plot of ground allotted to the Avondale dead, and their bodies now rest alongside of their comrades in that sad calamity. They were buried with all the honors and services which the Order of Good Templars has prescribed for its deceased members. The other two were interred in the family burying lots of their friends in Hyde Park.

The Donovan-Conway Prize-Fight.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 30.—The prize-fight between DONOVAN and CONWAY took place twelve miles north of this city, at 6 this morning. Fifteen rounds were fought in twenty minutes. A foul was claimed by CONWAY, which was not allowed, and he ran out of the ring. Both men claim the money. It is thought that DONOVAN would have won the fight had CONWAY remained in the ring.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, May 30, at 11:57 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity. Saturation=100.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.07	72	....	Calm.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.05	75	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.23	70	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.11	70	W.	Light.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	30.13	76	S.	Fresh.	Hvy. Rn.
Cheyenne	29.05	51	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.96	69	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.04	72	N.	Light.	Threatg.
Cleveland	30.06	70	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Corinne	29.21	61	S. W.	Fresh.	Hvy. Rn.
Detroit, Mich	30.10	71	S.	Light.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn	29.80	60	....	Calm.	Clear.
Indianola	29.96	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.07	72	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.10	76	....	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis	30.01	74	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukie	29.95	67	N.	Calm.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	30.09	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	30.09	78	S.	Light.	Fair.
New-London	30.04	70	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.09	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
New-York	30.01	76	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	30.11	73	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Omaha	29.72	76	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.07	71	N.	Calm.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.08	76	S.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.00	76	N.	....	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.30	60	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Portland, N. Y.	30.23	68	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
San Francisco	29.99	54	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Savannah, Ga.	30.14	74	S.	Light.	Clearing.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.08	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
Salem	30.28	73	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	30.05	69	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington	30.09	73	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	30.13	75	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Lynchburg	30.09	70	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Burlington	30.02	68	....	Calm.	Hvy. Rn.
Cape May	30.05	69	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Grand Haven	29.97	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.84	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
Davenport	29.94	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston	30.01	80	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 30—7½ P. M.—The weather has cleared away on the Pacific coast, with a decided rise in the barometer. Clouds and rain still continue at the Rocky Mountain Station. Threatening and rainy weather has also been reported from Tennessee, North Carolina and Northern Florida, and has been experienced during the day from Illinois and West Virginia, and is now reported east of New-York State. The highest barometer continues on the South Atlantic coast. The pressure has fallen somewhat in the New-England States, and more decidedly in the Lower Missouri Valley. The temperature has increased on the Pacific and Eastern Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that light rain will continue for a short time on the New-England coast, and also fall in portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Partially cloudy weather, with light south-east and south-west winds, will probably prevail on Wednesday east of the Mississippi River and on the Gulf.

Terrific Storms up the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 30.—Today the thermometer indicated 98° in the shade, and to-night reports come in of terrific storms on the Upper Hudson, between this place and Kingston. At Rondout the roadways were flooded, trees blown down, and windows smashed by the hail. At Esopus a large new ice-house was struck by lightning and completely destroyed. It was filled with ice, and the loss must be heavy. The lightning is reported

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, which left Liverpool on May 18 and Queenstown on May 19, reached this port yesterday morning. The advices are fresher by three days than those previously supplied by ocean steamer.

FALLEN FRANCE.

Particulars of the Overthrow of the Colonne Vendome.

Paris (May 16) Correspondence London Telegraph.

At 5½ o'clock the Column in the Place Vendôme fell with a tremendous crash, and burst into fragments. The fall had been announced for 2 P. M., and, as that hour approached, a considerable crowd began to collect in the neighborhood. The balconies and the windows in the Rues de la Paix and Castiglione were filled with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, and the streets were thronged. All, both high and low, looked on at the work of destruction with intense interest. At 1¾ o'clock the first premonitory symptom of the coming event appeared. The curtain round the scaffolding, which veiled the workmen from view, was removed. Immediately a score of men, busy at a breach in the Column, were revealed. We then could see that there was a large hole in the centre and in the staircase of the Column. The scene was exposed to the public gaze was really a busy one. Some of the men were plying electric instruments, others, amongst the fragments of stone as a woodman chips away pieces of the oak he means to bring down; others were driving a wedge into the cut on the opposite side made by the saw. Soon we hear music rising above the sounds of the sledge-hammers. Three bands march in and take up their positions in the Place at different points, and after them rushes in a new wave of spectators, attracted by the news that the Column was now really going to fall. At 2¾ every preparation had, to all appearance, been made. Our friend Mr. Emile de Girardin—"the man and front" of the whole enterprise—upon the scene, looking busy, enthusiastic with a certain air of satisfaction in his face. Giving a rapid glance around—a look, as I thought, of mocking defiance at the stately column—he went to the three ropes which was intended to draw it when attached to the summit. The excitement on the Place is now almost at boiling point. Soon the arrival of ROCHEFORT adds a new source of interest. He is recognized. The people crowd round him; and then come loud and long-continued cheers. Everybody appeared to think that this was a fitting manner to do honor to the persistent enemy of the Third NAPOLEON—now, when the monument of the First Emperor was being tumbled to the dust. At 3 o'clock the bands, which had for some time been silent, strike up. One plays the "Marseillaise," a second the "Chant du Départ," the third an air from "La Muette de Portici." The National Guards are drawn up on the pavement; the members of the Commune, in their red scarfs, make their appearance at a window in the Ministry of Justice. Then a huge red flag is waved. Staff officers gallop to and fro. Excitement is rising still higher; everybody is in feverish expectation; but there the Column still stands—stately, immovable. At 3¼ o'clock, however, the hour of doom seemed to have come at last. A naval captain piped the signal; twenty sailors and National Guards immediately manned the windlass. Then followed an enormous amount of bustle—as if the engineers thought the Column, like Jericho, would come down with the blowing of horns. Gradually the cable, stretched from the top of the Column to the windlass, straightened, and became tense with the heavy strain. The Column resisted it, and there was a rest. The bugler then sounded for another turn of the windlass, which was made amid breathless attention, all eyes being fixed on the Column. Speculation ensued among the crowd whether the walls and chimneys of the adjacent houses would not fall on the people who were standing on tiptoe to avoid the effects of the concussion. The excitement reached extreme. A rush was made near the barricade; something was wrong; an iron round a block near the windlass had broken, and the tremendous pulley, flying into the air some sixteen feet, wounded a sailor severely and knocked down several others. A stretcher was brought to take the sailor away. The mere removal of the iron that he required two hours to repair the damage to the tackle. Meanwhile the bands played, staff officers still galloped about, and numbers of people left the place for refreshments. The odds rose that the Column would not fall today. At 5¼ in the evening it was given out that the Column would not fall before 7 P. M., and there was general expression of disapprobation. ABADIE, now at a discount, was accused of being "in with Versailles," and condign punishment was threatened. Even the guillotine was looming in the distance. At 5:30, however, the cable is again stretched. Suddenly, to the surprise of all spectators, the vast column moved—swayed—and then swept magnificently down. It fell exactly on the manure cushions prepared for it, and burst into fragments with a dull, heavy, lumbering sound. The shock and noise were so slight that every one was astonished. A thick cloud of dust from the crushed and powdered masonry rose into the air; at the same moment the crowd raised a tremendous shout of "Vive la Commune!" bands played the "Marseillaise," the dust cleared away, and there lay the glorious Columns of shattered bronze and masonry broken nearly throughout its whole length. Almost in the middle two large masses hold together, and lay on the ground as they had stood in the Column. The statue of the Emperor fell several feet further than the extremity of the column. The head of the statue was crushed by the fall. The crowd immediately rushed clambering and stumbling to secure broken fragments. The guards on duty were unable to stay the movement, which in a moment assumed another character. Three orators of the Commune stood at different points on the ruins, and made speeches. They treated the statue of the soldier as the Emperor himself; spoke of him insultingly; a National Guard spat in the face, another struck the nose of the statue violently with the butt of his rifle.

LAND TENURE.

Meeting of the English Land Tenure Reform Association—Views of Mr. John Stuart Mill.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 16.

The meeting of the Land Tenure Reform Association at the Freemasons' Hall last night, over which Mr. MILL presided, was fully attended. Mr. MILL said that after the great changes which had been made in our political institutions it was impossible that the laws relating to landed property should not come up for revision. He admitted that the landed proprietors who had governed the country for many centuries had not ruled despotically, but the making of laws which concerned themselves had been in their own hands, and had therefore been used as people generally used power—for the promotion of their own objects. They shared the common infirmities of human nature, which it required great strength of character to overcome. Mr. MILL recommended that appeals should be made to the more enlightened landlords, of whom there were many, to exert themselves to assist the Association in getting rid of past anomalies. Mr. MILL, after referring to the past history of the land laws, went on to say that the principle laid down by the Land Tenure Association was that landed property was subject to the will of the State. By the land he (Mr. MILL) understood the whole raw material of the globe, not having been made by man, but the gift of nature to the whole human race, which had been appropriated by the permission, express or tacit, of society; and society retained the right to revoke its permission. There was a society known as the Land and Labor League, which maintained that society ought to exercise this inherent right. According to them, the whole land of the country should be nationalized and rent paid into the Exchequer, compensation being paid to the proprietors. This Association did not go so far as that. Speaking for himself, Mr. MILL said he should hold that that might rightfully be done if it were expedient to do it, and he did not know what might be reserved for us in the future. At present, he did not think it was expedient. He had so poor an opinion of State management, or municipal management, that he was afraid many years would elapse before the revenue realized by the State would be sufficient to pay the compensation which would be justly claimed by the dispossessed proprietors. It would require a higher standard of public virtue than we had yet attained to administer the lands by the State. The administration of waste lands was as much as we were capable of. At any rate, we ought to begin with that. Mr. MILL recommended that part of these lands should be kept open for the lovers of natural beauty, and the remainder leased in allotments at moderate rents to the poor. In this way new life might be imparted to the unfortunate agricultural laborer. The great estates of public bodies, Mr. MILL said ought to be taken in hand by the State and thoroughly reformed; and thorough reform would generally mean that the land should either be managed for them by the State or taken away altogether, and such as were fit to be continued should receive endowments instead. He had been told that one-fifth of London belonged to these bodies. If these lands were taken, facilities might be afforded for improved dwellings for the working classes. With respect to property in the hands of private owners, the association did not propose to take from them any part of the land already acquired. But there was a limit which went beyond that, which this association did not respect. Land was limited in quantity, while the demand for land in a prosperous country was always progressing. The price of land, therefore, rose not by any effort of the landlords, but by the mere impulse of the population. The association saw no reason why this increased value should be permitted to the land-owners. It seemed to be an unreasonable thing that because their ancestors a few generations ago happened to hold land, men should still continue to hold what had become in this metropolis of the value of millions, to which they had contributed nothing. Let them at least see that no more gigantic fortunes were built up in a similar way. Let there be an increasing tax on land, and he saw no reason why they should not allow a landlord who desired to free himself for life or a term of years, by paying a fixed annual sum, by which the State would at once profit. It did not appear to him that was too much to ask in England, and less than that the working classes were not likely to accept. Among the other speakers were Hon. LYULPH STANLEY and Sir CHARLES DILKE. A resolution affirming the necessity of reform in the law of landed tenure was carried by a large majority, an amendment in favor of the principles of the Land and Labor League having been negatived.

PIUS IX.

Further Assurances of the Declining Health of the Pope—The Issue of the Encyclical.

Rome (May 9) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Pope continues unwell, and his health is manifestly declining. He has sufficient strength, however, to walk in the garden, and continues to receive visitors. Three days ago he gave audience to the Chapter of St. Mary Maggiore, and took the opportunity to lecture them for their attentions to Prince HUMBERT and the Princess MARGARET. The Holy Father has decided to issue the Encyclical which, as I mentioned in a former letter, Cardinal ANTONELLI recommended should appear concurrently with the promulgation of the Italian Guarantees. The document is addressed to the Bishops at the Catholic Courts, and enjoins them to inform the Sovereigns that the Holy See rejects the guarantees, the sanction being coupled with an anathema. The Cabinet of Florence sends off a circular to the several courts at the same time, and thus dispatch not only announces the character of the guarantees, but claims for Italy the right to regulate her internal affairs without reference to the views of foreign Governments. Nevertheless, the note expresses a desire to regard the guarantees as international, and thus to secure perfect independence to the Papacy, while maintaining the independence of Italy. The Court of Rome, on the other hand, will refuse all concession, and now discourages the French proposition of a Congress from a fear that such an Assembly would make the abolition of the temporal power the basis of its arrangements.

ROYAL ALLIANCES.

The Intended Marriage of the Prince of Orange Improbable.

The *Eastern Budget* learns from St. Petersburg that the project of a matrimonial alliance between the Prince of ORANGE and the Grand Duchess MARIA, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia, has been abandoned. The Prince was received with extraordinary distinction on the occasion of his recent visit to the Russian Court. He was received by the Governor of the Baltic provinces on the frontier, by the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG at Gatschin, and by the Emperor himself at the St. Petersburg Railway station, and, though the matter was kept strictly secret, there can be no doubt that at the time of his visit the projected alliance was viewed with favor at the Russian Court. The affair has naturally given rise to much gossip in the Russian capital, and all sorts of rumors are current as to the real cause of the failure of the marriage negotiations.

HERAT AND CABUL.

Explanatory Details of the Situation Set Forth by Telegraph.

In view of the tidings of the capture of Herat by YAKOOB KHAN, printed in yesterday's TIMES, the information following, furnished by ARMINIUS VAMBERY, of Pesth—"Le Faux Deroiche"—in a communication to the London *Times* dated MAY 13, will be read with interest. M. VAMBERY says:

"It is evidently owing to the great political events in Europe that the English and Continental Press pay so little interest to the recent news relating to the siege or capture of Herat by YAKOOB KHAN, the rebellious son of the actual King of Afghanistan.

Considering Herat in the due light of importance—namely, as a town which is situated on the main road between Central Asia and India, being besides the connecting link between the inhabited and cultivated part of Iran and Northern India—I think the bit of reliable news which is to be found in the Times places it worthy of our attention, and I hope you will forgive me in using your valuable space to commeat upon the present condition of Herat, as well as upon the consequences in case that fortress should fall into the hands of YAKOOB KHAN.

Herat and its fabulously fertile environs have been very little recovered from the devastations they suffered during the last siege under the late DOST MOHAMMED in 1863. Greedy Afghans are indeed not the best doctors to heal wounds inflicted by their swords, and still less were they able to do so in a place like Herat, where their rule is the utmost horror of the Parsivan and Shiite inhabitants, who still deplore the death of the late Sultan AHMED KHAN, and show sympathising with his sons, SHAHNOOVAZ and IKSENDER KHAN. As for these two Princes, who are both enterprising men, the latter, the elder one, is famous for having been the first Afghan who entered Russian service, and is continually enjoying Russian subsidies; while the former, imprisoned by SHER ALI KHAN at the time of the surrender of Herat, has been since set at liberty, and is now, if I am well informed, one of the foremost in the rank of the malcontents with the rule of SHIR ALI, and assiduously engaged to overthrow it.

If, therefore, YAKOOB KHAN is besieging Herat, or has actually taken it, as rumor says, the success of his undertaking can be attributed either to his agreement with the last-named, Prince SHAHNOOVAZ, the pet of the Heratees, or to the paid acquiescence of Persia, whose intrigues about Herat are pretty well known, and who is at present the more embittered against SHIR ALI KHAN for his having been the chief instigator, that the English dispatched Major-Gen. GOLDSMID to Seistan in order to check the extension of the Persian frontiers, or, diplomatically speaking, to settle the old differences of the two neighboring countries.

We have hitherto no precise notions on the standing of the troops YAKOOB KHAN can dispose of; but having proved not only a courageous but a bold soldier, it may be looked upon as certain that, should he succeed in bringing HERAT under his power, the end of the rule of SHIR ALI KHAN has inevitably begun, and the subsidies your Anglo-Indian Government have so richly bestowed upon him will be entirely thrown away. Of course, English sympathies are still with the man on the musnud in Cabul; but you see it was your own policy which has encouraged Afghan Princes to come forward as pretenders of the throne. Lord LAWRENCE, while Governor-General of India, wrote to UZEUL KHAN in July, 1869: 'If your Highness is able to consolidate your power in Cabul, and is sincerely desirous of being a friend and ally of the British Government, I shall be ready to accept your Highness as such;' and the ambitious YAKOOB KHAN is doing nothing else than to follow the hint given by the late Viceroy of India."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

His Address to the Tennessee Mechanics—He Still Clings to the Constitution, Gives His Views on Capital, Labor, Great Britain, Prisons, and the Public Debt, and Favors Repudiation of the Interest.

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON delivered, on Saturday, his long-promised address in Knoxville, Tenn., in the presence of a large and intelligent audience, composed of mechanics and other citizens of Knoxville and the surrounding country. The correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* gives the following report:

"A procession of mechanics and citizens was formed at an early hour in the morning, and was about one mile in length. President JOHNSON rode in a carriage in the tailors' part of the procession; and after marching through several of the principal streets of the city, the procession moved to the Fair Grounds, though the weather was excessively hot. Mr. JOHNSON spoke amid great disadvantages, owing to the confined atmosphere in the Exposition building and the loud noise made by visitors walking in the upper story. He nevertheless spoke nearly three hours.

He stated that he was a mechanic, and was proud, indeed, to acknowledge it. He would address his audience in reference to measures involving the highest interests of the labor and mechanism of the country. He then spoke against the policy of the State in allowing Penitentiary labor to come in conflict with honest labor. As a general thing, he thought prisons and penitentiaries did not tend to the reformation of the criminal. In regard to capital and labor, he said that capital was always seeking to obtain labor on the most favorable terms, and labor is always seeking to obtain the highest wages. His profound sympathies were with the working classes. He was with them heart and soul.

Referring to the late civil war in this country, he said that England was not a friend of the South, but was disposed to aid the South in her conflict with the North with a view merely to weakening a great and overpowering commercial rival.

The Ex-President spoke of the high position which industrious and frugal mechanics might reach, and instanced his own case as an illustration. He also spoke at some length of the national debt, and said that the annual interest upon it was $150,000,000 at six per cent. This large amount had to be paid by the labor of the country. No nation had ever yet paid any large public debt without repudiation. The debt contracted in the Revolutionary war was nearly all repudiated, and we have no right to make this debt permanent. He said it would be just and equitable that the six per cent. now paid by the Government as interest should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments. This plan would, in sixteen years and eight months, liquidate the entire national debt.

He also discussed the great principles of the Constitution, and said that every good citizen should cling to it as the rigid arm of national safety, and as the best means of insuring public peace and private prosperity."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Gen. ROSECRANS is in San Francisco.

"I don't believe I did any wrong."—*Jefferson Davis, at Atlanta, Ga., May 27, 1871.*

A Syracuse firm paid $17,000 in one day last week to farmers living in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga County, for tobacco.

"I am not of those who accept the situation. I accept nothing."—*Jefferson Davis, at Atlanta, Ga., May 27, 1871.*

An Ohio paper speaks of a man who, in a fit of jealousy "caused the purple tide of life to gurgle forth from the veins of a rival."

The Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle* has again been enlarged, and still further improved in style. It is now the largest paper in the State, outside of this City, and one of the best.

The Yale Class crews will have their Spring barge races on Saturday next. The annual class races of Harvard will take place on the same day on the Charles River.

All the Atlanta printers went to a picnic on Friday, and so the good citizens of that now thriving Georgia town had no newspapers with their coffee on Saturday morning.

"You honor me only as the representative of your cause. That cause is dear to me—more precious even than life—and I glory in its remembrance."—*Jefferson Davis, at Augusta, Ga., May 25, 1871.*

MR. HORACE L. HUBLBURT, the temperance lecturer, denies that he was drunk when he had his little difficulty with a youth in Whitesboro, N. Y., and he insists that he was justified in cuffing the young man's ears.

REVERDY JOHNSON and JOHN W. GARRETT are among the signers of the call for a meeting in Baltimore to raise funds toward the monument to Prof. MORSE, which it is intended to erect in Washington.

An English enthusiast in natural history has made a journey to Oregon to get "specimens," particularly of the micro-lepidopters. He has two men to assist him in picking up and preserving the moths.

The proposition to pay the repudiated bonds of Mississippi was not disposed of by the late Legislature. The question, it is said, is to come up for action at the next session, and it will, therefore, become an issue in the choice of members.

The advent of a circus demoralized the students in the University of Michigan, and the faculty have suspended forty-two sophomores and fourteen guileless freshmen who absented themselves from recitation that they might witness the feats of the arena.

REUL, who has been hanged, drowned, shot, and starved to death, and deprived of his life in divers other ways, has turned up once more in Manitoba, and the Dominion papers which have put him to death so many times, are wondering how long he will be compelled to wait for the amnesty he so confidently expects.

"I have been punished for my crimes, and have experienced the worst which could be imposed. In the sant language of the day—punishment with me is 'played out.' The worst that can be done has been done, and I have no more to fear."—*Jefferson Davis, at Augusta, Ga., May 25, 1871.*

Much regret has been caused in San Francisco by the recent death of TOONG SAUNG NAM, a young Chinese missionary, who had done much good by his labors among his countrymen. Many Americans attended his funeral, the services at which were conducted in both the Chinese and English languages.

Senator TIPTON has written to inquiring friends at his home in Nebraska, that as he had to take the oath of office for himself, he must be permitted to do his own voting, and that as he expects to do his own dying, and make his own answer at the final judgment, he must act his own convictions, as though there was no other responsibility on earth.

"Filled with that jealousy which springs from the knowledge of their inferiority, and of the justice of your pretensions, and conscious of broken covenants and a violated Constitution, they [the Loyal Men of the North] mistrust every movement, and tremble with fear when they think that right may again prevail."—*Jefferson Davis, at Augusta, Ga., May 25, 1871.*

The New-York Central House, at Suspension Bridge, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning, probably by an incendiary. Most of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. The hotel had recently changed hands, and was kept by D. H. TOMLINSON, whose loss is estimated at $15,000 to $20,000. He had insurance to the amount of $7,000.

There was a wild scene at a fire in Findlay, Ohio, a few nights ago, when it became known that there were three kegs of powder in one of the burning buildings; but a young man, HENRY EBB by name, rushed in, brought out two of them, and then returning, found that the fire was already charring the keg that still remained. Seizing it nevertheless, he brought it out.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* condemns Ex-President JOHNSON for making a partisan speech at the Mechanical Fair in that city, and says that his discussion of political questions was not only an abuse of the privileges accorded to him, and under the circumstances, a betrayal of the confidence placed in his judgment and good sense, but was thoroughly in the style of a demagogue, loose in its charges, mean in its spirit and unworthy either for ability or temper of one who has occupied his high position.

The Kuklux of Amite County, Mississippi, have been diverting themselves. Fifteen or twenty of them, disguised, broke into the house of a negro named JORDAN, dragged him out and beat him until nearly senseless, then took him on a horse into the woods a mile and a half from his home and hung him up just high enough to let his toes touch the ground, until he was nearly dead, when they cut him down and turned him loose, after exacting a promise that he would not disclose any of the proceedings. He, however, did go immediately to town and made an affidavit against six whom he recognized, and they have been arrested. Whether they will be punished remains to be seen.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

More Favorable Reports from Middle Tennessee—Prospects for Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c.

From the Nashville Banner, May 27.

Notwithstanding the fact that much cause exists to warrant the cry of "poor crops" in Middle Tennessee, there is still some hope that matters will not turn out as badly as was feared some two weeks ago. Though there is no prospect of a full yield, we may congratulate ourselves on the chance of saving, perhaps, half a wheat crop, and plenty of corn.

Two weeks of dark cloudy weather and cold rain, which ended about the 12th inst., did more to injure the wheat than anything else, and is regarded as the immediate cause of the rust, which is represented as being so widespread. Vegetation generally was more or less affected by it. The warm sun and light showers since that time have operated to avert, in some degree, the impending ruin of the whole wheat crop in Middle Tennessee and to restore hope among the farmers of yet harvesting enough for home consumption. It is thought by some who are well informed in agricultural matters that the yield will not reach more than one-half of the crop planted. Others estimate, however, that one-third more wheat was sown than during the last season, and if this be true we will not fall so far short of the yield of last year as despondent persons might imagine.

In many of the great wheat-growing counties, such as Marshall, Madison, White, Bedford, Rutherford, Lincoln, Coffee, Smith, Sumner, Davidson, Wilson, Maury and Williamson, the stand is decidedly poor. Except in some portions of those counties the wheat will yield hardly one-half the quantity anticipated, but if the weather continues favorable, there may be some improvement. We understand that there is yet a considerable amount of old wheat on hand, which has been held for a rise in prices, and which will somewhat compensate for the losses in the new crop.

The cultivation of cotton has been more or less abandoned for grains of all kinds. Especially is this noticeable in Rutherford County, in which a large area of cotton has been heretofore planted.

On account of the fall in the price of tobacco, it is thought that only two-thirds of the usual crop has been planted.

Anticipating the failure of the wheat crop, the farmers have gone to work and planted an unusual amount of corn, from which, barring a slight check to its growth, an abundant yield is expected. Oats are represented to be flourishing with unusual vigor, and grasses are considerably more luxuriant of growth than in former seasons. A larger acreage of the latter has been sown during this season than ever before. Farmers are paying more attention to pasturage, and are, in consequence, putting their wood-lands in grass.

Along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad the crops are said to be in a bad condition, though much improved during the past few weeks. This remark applies with especial force to wheat. As to the fruit crop of Middle Tennessee, it never gave promise of greater abundance.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY IN OHIO.

A Discarded Lover Shoots Down the Father, Mother and Brother of His Late Affianced—The Young Woman Escapes by Leaping from a Second Story Window.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, May 29.

The most horrible murder which has been perpetrated in Northern Ohio, an appropriate crowning horror, was perpetrated Saturday afternoon in Ritchfield, Summit County, about twenty-two miles from this city. A young man came quietly into the village and destroyed its peace by a bloody tragedy. By an inexplicable paradox he came to take the life of one to whom he seemed to be attached by every tender tie. The circumstances are as follows:

A young man named HUNTER, while living at his father's in Michigan, became acquainted with and engaged to be married to Miss GARGETT, of Richfield, Summit County. She was about twenty-two years of age, he twenty-eight. She returned to this State something over a year ago, and last Fall he paid her a visit, being well received by the family. His visit in the family was prolonged by the attachment between him and Miss GARGETT, and by the middle of the Winter he returned home to Michigan he kept up a correspondence with her and endeavored to obtain the consent of her parents to his marriage with the Winter passed and in the Spring it was announced that the marriage was impossible, and he was ordered to desist from all further correspondence, and to give up what over pretensions he had to Miss GARGETT's hand. He swore that he would have her or slay her, and used every means in his power to execute his threat.

Last week he was satisfied that all endeavors to obtain her consent would be useless, and he set about to take her life. He came to this city and stopped at the City Hotel, where he took the stage for Richfield, Saturday. Arriving at his destination in the afternoon, he repaired immediately to the house of Mr. ROBERT GARGETT and asked where the daughter was. It makes but a moment's work to have answered the father, "you cannot see her." "I will see her," said he, "or I'll kill all of you." The father here upon ordered him to leave his premises, and HUNTER drew a revolver and fired, hitting the old man in the

The old man, rendered insensible by the wound, and the daughter, who was standing near by, cried out to her daughter: "He has killed your father; fly! fly!" The daughter ran upstairs, and the murderer aimed at the mother, shooting her in the head, and causing instant death. As the report of the pistol mingled with the moan of the dying mother, the fiend shrieked with delight, and with all of them, and rushed for ward toward the stair-case where the daughter had disappeared. The lady's brother, RODNEY, here grappled him, and a violent struggle ensued. The blood-thirsty man triumphed. He leaped from the clutches of the brother, and drawing a revolver, fired at him a shot that proved harmless. Then the power of interfering Rodney left into the street, from his wounds, and filling the air with shrieks and screams. His life-blood trickling from his wound. In a moment he was a good distance from the scene of the tragedy. A large crowd gathered about the dying man, totally unable to comprehend the terrible scene, and soon moved toward his residence to break to the bloody truths he came but too soon.

In the meantime the daughter, hearing the second report of the pistol, and seeing her mamma brother escape through the streets, leaped from a second story window into the street, and sought refuge in a neighboring house. An old lady, in whose house entered, secreted her in a cellar and then returned to her front door just in time to meet the bloody murderer on the threshhold. He demanded admission and was refused. The brave woman stood before her door, barring the passage-way and stoutly refusing him entrance. The fiend again declared his purpose to kill the young woman, and made his threats with oaths, and saying that she should either wed him or die. The crowd gathered around, and he said he would shoot himself, and raised the revolver to his head to let it fall harmless to the ground. He aimed the weapon at a young man in the crowd, uttering a threat, but did not shoot. He walked about for a moment or two, pointing his revolver at every one who came near, and finally moved away from the house.

It became evident now that HUNTER's plan was to assassinate family. With the seven-shooter in his hand, and barrels loaded, he mingled with the crowd, calling himself a murderer, and at finding his blood-stained hands he met "Shake hands with me," said he, "see how it seems to shake the hand of a murderer. I was determined to kill or marry her. If you don't shake hands with me I'll shoot you. Hurrah for a murderer." With these and other words he left the streets, compelling almost every one to shake hands with him, and finally wandered back to the house where lay the dead mother and the wounded father. Several attempts were made to arrest him, but to all who approached he presented the deadly barrel and they shrank back.

Here in front of Mr. GARGETT's house a man from the crowd slipped behind the murderer and threw him to the ground. An instant later he was bound, the revolver wrenched from his hand, and all power of doing harm taken from him. In this position the murderer asserted that he had drank a great deal, and was then under the influence of liquor. He said he had taken poison three hours, and wanted to kill himself. Neither assertion was listened to, for it was clear that he was not under the influence of liquor, and if he had desired self-destruction it could easily have been obtained by the loaded revolver.

The excitement existing among the crowd was intense, and a strong disposition was manifested to hang the murderer at once without trial. The friends of law and order, however, prevailed, and HUNTER was placed in confinement. The wounded son, in beholding him, and understanding the terrible crime that agitated the bosom of the man, attempted to grasp the murderer of his mother and destroyer of the peace of his family. He was restrained, and the thoughts of the crowd turned to the wounded and the dead.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a messenger arrived at the Central Police Station with the tidings of the murder, and inquired for Dr. PROCTOR. Dr. PROCTOR, citizens of Richfield, had sent for. The doctor arrived yesterday during the forenoon, and proceeded at once to administer all the care that surgical and medical skill could suggest. He has but little hope of the recovery of the father, and the fate of the son depends more upon his own conduct than anything else. If he can be kept quiet and calm, he will probably recover. The father has a bullet in his brain.

HUNTER was taken to Akron, to be confined in jail. On the way he conversed freely, stating that he did wrong to shoot the father and mother, and only intended to kill the daughter. He intimated that he was unconscious of what he was doing when the father refused him admission, and seemed to be preparing the way for "emotional insanity."

The family of Mr. GARGETT had resided for many years in West Richfield, where the crime was perpetrated. They had amassed quite a fortune and lived content, enjoying the esteem of all their neighbors who now mourn the loss death has made among them. HUNTER was of Michigan, and says he is of a highly respectable family.

The Children's Fold—Strawberry Festival.

A strawberry festival and entertainment was held yesterday, and will be repeated today, at the Children's Fold, No. 437 East Fifty-eighth-street, in aid of the institution. The children have recently been removed to their new home, where there are accommodations for about thirty-five, and friends are required to fit it up suitably. These children are selected from among the inmates of Randall's, Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, are clothed and educated, and have the best of care. Occasionally some are removed by their friends, who express a desire to take the charge of them, but the majority, being orphans, are left in the institution for a considerable period. Yesterday about thirty children were assembled in the school-room, and were thoroughly exercised by the visitors. The officers of the institution are Rev. EDWARD CAWLEY, President; Mrs. GEORGE DEPEW, Secretary, and Mr. WILLIAM J. NEWMAN, Treasurer. The following extracts from the circular shows the objects and what is needed at the present time:

"The particular business and objects of this Society are the receiving and adopting children and youth of both sexes, between the ages of twelve months and twelve years, who are orphans, half-orphans, or otherwise friendless; always giving preference to children from Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands; these to keep, support and educate, or apprentice and place out to service and trades. It costs from $6 to $9 a month to keep a vagrant in the work-house; it costs from $10 to $15 per month to keep a criminal in our City prisons, besides the cost and interest of lands and buildings. This makes an average, without the interest on real estate, of $11 per month for our City criminals and vagrants. But the Children's Fold, to train and educate virtuous citizens, is well contents to receive $10 per month. We have received 44 beneficiaries the past year, while the present number in charge is 29. Total number of meals supplied, 26,949; of day's board, 8,983. The total amount expended in the support and training of 44 beneficiaries is $2,949 83, without rental, but including the cost of provisions, clothing, repairs, all house expenses, fuel and lights, as well as wages and salaries. The daily cost per capita, including board, tuition, clothing and all other expenses in the Fold, has been forty-three cents. This includes rent, and makes a total of $3,858 83. But the cost at the County Jail for an equal number of persons for the same time would have been $4,432 50, without rent, showing that it is cheaper to train in the ways of virtue than to punish for crime through neglect."

THE DEATH SENTENCE AGAIN.

Young McNevins Ordered to be Hung for Killing Hines—Remarks of Judge Bedford.

WILLIAM MCNEVINS, the young man convicted of killing EDWARD HINES in a bar-room, was sentenced to death at the Court of General Sessions, by Judge BEDFORD, yesterday morning. The prisoner was ordered to the bar by the Clerk of the Court, and Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN then moved for judgment. MCNEVINS' counsel moved for a new trial, under the statute, stating that Courts of General Sessions have the power of granting new trials. He based his motion on some errors of the charge of the Court in relation to the grades of homicide the jury were instructed they could find the accused guilty of. The motion was denied, as was also a motion for arrest of judgment, based on the same grounds. In answer to the question whether he had anything to say, the prisoner replied, "I did it in self-defense."

Although not possessing the villainous look characteristic of the worst New-York roughs, MCNEVINS, who is only twenty-one years of age, had the appearance to a judge of physiognomy of being a pupil of bed society. The most noticeable feature about him was the somewhat stolid way in which he watched the proceedings, doubtless little understanding that political influence will be exerted in the Eighteenth Ward to save him from the gallows.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge BEDFORD pronounced sentence on MCNEVINS as follows:

WILLIAM MCNEVINS, you were indicted, tried and convicted of the murder of EDWARD HINES. Your trial lasted four days. You were, indeed, duly defended, honorably prosecuted, and, as I think, on full evidence, righteously convicted. You availed yourself of the statute permitting prisoners to give evidence in their own behalf; and you, I regret to say, (like all other prisoners who have testified in this Court-room, with rare exceptions,) swore to too much, thereby tainting, as it were, your story with falsehood. The great question which presented itself in your trial was one of identity—and the jury found against you. Nothing now remains but for the Court to mete out the penalty prescribed by statute for your great crime against the laws of God and man. This is, indeed, a solemn moment, prayed with fearful thoughts and sad reflections. May it prove a stern lesson, may it speak in thunder-tones to the thousands of young men in this City who are walking the same dangerous road over which you have traveled—a road which, sooner or later, leads the traveler on to degradation, misery, confinement within the prison-walls, or death upon the scaffold. Let these young men remember your fate, and henceforth abandon the disastrous and ruinous course, as they would the very fangs of the malignant viper. And now, MCNEVINS, before I utter the awful sentence, which I am compelled to do under my official oath, and thereby fix a day for the execution of your crime, I dedicate the time to the law, and, it is to be sincerely hoped, at the same time, will prove a future protection for an outraged society. I desire, in all sincerity, to say to you: Prepare to meet your God. Do not, during the few days which will intervene, remain under the delusion that you are not be visited by any hope of a new trial, for I tell you, I confidently believe that the Appellate Courts will respect the verdict rendered in your case; and then it must necessarily follow that you must forfeit your life to the violated laws of your country. Therefore give yourself up to religious meditation and communion with the teachings of that holy religion in which it was your fortune to have been born; and when, in your lonely cell, you shall be visited by the kind priest and the good sisters, whose very presence will create for you an atmosphere of purity and devotion, and who will offer up many an earnest prayer in your behalf to an all-wise and merciful God, I ask you to take a good listen unto with a contrite heart. In one word, join with them in the offered prayer in the true spirit of fervent piety, and then, it seems to me that you will enjoy in all their blissfulness those sweet consolations and great hope which your religion in its beautiful hours forts to the erring but truly penitent man. Listen, now, to the judgment of the Court, which is: That you, WILLIAM MCNEVINS, for the murder and felony whereof you stand convicted, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, there to be safely kept and detained, and on the 15th day of July, 1871, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy upon your soul.

At the conclusion of the sentence the condemned man was removed to the Tombs. Judge INGRAHAM subsequently granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case. The argument on the writ is to be heard at the June General Term of the Supreme Court.

Homicide in Jersey City.

EDWARD IVES, a young man formerly employed by Mr. JOHN LONG, of Jersey City, as coachman, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, from the effect of injuries received in a scuffle during the preceding night with JOHN F. KITTRICK. KITTRICK is held to await the action of the jury on the inquest. The prisoner is twenty-five years of age, and is employed as bartender in the saloon where the difficulty occurred, for three years.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

Those who attended the trot at Fleetwood yesterday took good care to select the coolest and shadiest spots from which to witness the contest. The trot was for a stake of $1,000, four horses in the field, and was won by the favorite in three straight heats. A large number of pools were sold before the race, of the following rates:

Lady Brisbin	$60	$100	$120	$60
Keystone	50	80	125	75
Ticonderoga	25	50	90	45
Hickey	15	20	40	15

In the first heat *Lady Brisbin* led all the way, and came in six lengths in front of *Keystone*, *Hickey* a good third, and *Ticonderoga* distanced. Time—2:35.

The *Lady* was now a greater favorite than ever, and sold readily at odds of three to one against the field. The second heat was nearly the same as the first one, *Lady Brisbin* having things all her own way, and winning by four lengths, *Hickey* second, and *Keystone* close on his heels. Time—2:35.

When time was called for the third heat, a great deal of unpleasantness was displayed by the drivers in avoiding a fair start, and they came up to the stand no less than thirteen times before the word could be given. The driver of *Lady Brisbin* had a narrow escape, as he turned so short in one of the false starts that he came within a hair's-breadth of an upset, his sulky running a long distance on one wheel.

In the heat and struggle for the last effort for victory, and went off with the lead at a slashing pace. The hill on the north side of the track proved too much for him, however, for at this point the *Lady* passed him with the greatest ease, and came in winner of the heat and race, fifteen lengths in advance of *Keystone*, *Hickey* distanced. Time—2:33. The following is a summary of the day's sport:

FLEETWOOD PARK, Tuesday, May 30, 1871.
Sweepstakes of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. McKee's g. m. Lady Brisbin	1	1	1
R. J. Anderson's b. g. Keystone	2	2	2
Henry Casey's s. g. Hickey	3	3	dis.
J. L. Doty's blk. g. Ticonderoga	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	:36	1:12	2:35
Second heat	:37½	1:15½	2:35
Third heat	:37	1:13½	2:33

Annual Meeting of the Cotton Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Exchange was held at noon yesterday, when the President presented the annual report stating the condition of the Exchange, what is being done through its agency and congratulating the members on its prosperity. The financial report shows a surplus of $45,000 in the treasury. A vote of thanks to the Board of Managers was adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to select a committee of ten to nominate a ticket for officers. The Nominating Committee consists of the following: J. H. Brower, John A. Marsh, William Whitlock, G. Waldo, Robert Tannahill, A. Macaulay, Geo. Copeland, C. A. Easton, Edward Heilburth, H. Nieton. They will report on Thursday morning.

Policemen on City Cars.

The Mayor, a few days ago, addressed a let

...OVER AND TERMINER—MAY 30.

Before Judge Cardozo.

INDICTMENTS.

In this Court yesterday, the Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments for larceny, assaults, &c., to which the accused pleaded not guilty and were recommended for trial. Several recognizances were also presented against Edward Bovine, charging him with the forgery of tickets of the Erie Railroad Company. The accused pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

Judge CARDOZO stated to the Grand Jurors that the Court had been requested by the District-Attorney to detain them together until Friday next, when he might have some matters of importance to submit to them, and to which day they were at liberty to take a recess.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for May 31: Nos. 202, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 11 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Cases.
42—Wemmes vs. Meltzer.	124—In re Nat. Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.
43—Howe vs. Hotchkiss.	125—Howard vs. Maxwell.
67—Wenfield vs. Wem.	126—Van Allen vs. Van Alen.
119—Adams et al. vs. Howland.	

HARNER COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Cases.
2241—Wells vs. Wormser.	2282—Lehman vs. Murphy.
2267—Caldwell vs. Patterson.	2287—Phelan vs. Comstock.
2268—Worster vs. Outside.	2288—Mc Nider vs. Mendecady.
2269—Brewster vs. Babbitt.	2290—Furman vs. Chase.
2281—Same vs. Same.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Cases.
2264—Greenfield vs. Fargo, President, &c.	2261—Hegarty vs. Collins.
2268—Kaufman vs. Simon.	2261—Morgenstern vs. Ostrander et al.

Part III.—Held by Cross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Cases.
2112—Graves vs. Acting.	2112—Graves vs. Harding.
2112—Graves vs. Acting.	2112—Andrews vs. Handling.
2111—Hill vs. Bertrand.	

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judgment affirmed, with costs—Owen vs. The Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company; The Minnesota Central Railway Company vs. Morgan et al.; Macklin vs. The New-Jersey Steam-boat Company; Cuddihy vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; Relyea vs. Relf; Barrett vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; Woodin vs. Austin; Wood vs. Van Santvoord.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Fondrel vs. The Seaman's Bank for Savings, of New-York; Levy vs. Bank; The Atlantic Dock Company vs. Libby Prison Association; Conway vs. The Long Island Railroad Company; Peeler vs. Peeler; Smith vs. Duchardt; Gowell et al. vs. Lost; Bridges vs. Fatrson.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer the complaint on payment of costs within twenty days after the filing of the remittitur in the Supreme Court, and making the judgment the judgment of that Court—McHenry vs. Haward et al.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs—Chamberlain vs. Baker.

Order affirmed with costs—The People ex rel. Crandall vs. The Board of Supervisors of Allegany County.

Motion denied without cost—Elwood vs. Gardiner.

Motion granted on the payment of $10 costs of opposing—The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. Elmore.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 30.

By Judge Cardozo.

The People ex. John Fritchler; application denied.

Marcello C. Jourdon vs. Mary Ann Tracy et al.; motion granted.

Edwin A. Munsell vs. Herman Banks et al.; the receivership must be vacated, &c.

Nicholas Segar vs. Robert C. Bolton et al.; motion granted; receiver appointed.

Hannah vs. Hentzer Bros.; motion denied, with costs.

John J. Tuttle vs. Jacob Miller; motion granted on the usual stipulation.

Mary Brandan vs. Edward Brandan; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the children awarded to plaintiff.

John Murphy, &c., vs. Philip McGuffey, &c.; motion denied; costs to abide event.

Stephen Thorry et al. vs. James J. Connolly; motion denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

Patrick Thorp vs. John J. Sprague et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo,

William T. Polton vs. Horace B. Fry; motion denied.

Home Life Insurance Company vs. Empire Manufacturing Company; Mr. Waterman must appear on Wednesday and made deposition.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 30.

By Judge Barbour.

Anthony Jordan vs. John Shaw et al.; order granted.

Uriah Herman vs. Otto Brunck; order of reference granted.

Isaac Stoese et al. vs. Henry Dwight; order granted.

John T. Taylor vs. North River Savings Bank; order granted.

Henry A. Yaquierdo vs. Pedro P. Hernandez; motion denied, with costs.

Robert A. Williams vs. Josephine R. Williams; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 30.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Murphy vs. Baldwin; motion denied.

McNair vs. Allen; order settled.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Kinsle vs. Branhorst; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Stanbois vs. Daly; judgment affirmed with costs.

Elsequin vs. List; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Cole vs. Libbe, and McCloy vs. Comstock; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Vosburg vs. Brewster; judgment affirmed with costs.

Conway vs. Gillespie; judgment affirmed with costs.

Korn vs. Lassett; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Wirnen vs. Floate; Adams vs. Read; Kisman vs. Parsel; Haviland vs. Weble; Spelman vs. Weble; Butler vs. Weble; Hanford vs. Thacelin; judgment affirmed with costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 30.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...117⅛ | 10,000 N.Y.C. & H.Cits 93⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅝ | 50,000 do. bot. cash. 93½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..113⅝ | 10,000 do. bot. cash. 93½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..113⅝ | 150 N.Y.C. & Hud. R.r. 99⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..114⅜ | 100 do. bot. cash. 99⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 10-40s..115⅛ | 100 do. bot. cash. 99⅞
25,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s...115⅛ | 100 Mc. Coal Co.....30½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, o. s.....71⅜ | 400 do. bot. cash. 30½
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new B...71⅜ | 400 do. bot. cash. 30½
1,000 Va. 6s, 6s, old...70½ | 100 do. bot. cash. 30½
1,000 N.C. Fd. Act, '66..37½ | 100 do. c. 30⅛
20,000 S. Car. 6s, R.R., 75 | do. bot. cash. 30
200 do. bot. cash. 37
11,000 Pt. Y. & Ne. Tr. Div. 40 | 100 American Coal.....54
Loan, R.....110⅛ | 200 Canton Co.....32½
1,000 Erie 7s.....97⅜ | 100 do. bot. cash. 32½
2,000 Erie 7s, 2d.....93⅝ | 200 West. Union Tel.....84⅜
2,000 Mich. 6s, 6s.....87⅛ | 100 do. bot. cash. 84⅜
2,000 Pac. R. 6s, Cal.....93 | 200 do. bot. cash. 84⅜
by St. of Mo...93⅝ | 200 Adams Express.....63
4,000 Ill. Cent. Bd. Int...93 | 200 Am. M. Union Ex.....64
5,000 do. scrip.....90 | 200 United States Ex.....63
5,000 U. Pac. 1st, Inc...85⅞ | 100 do. bot. cash. 64½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, | 1000 Reading, bot. cash.119
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, | 100 do. bot. cash. 119
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.....74⅜ | 100 do. bot. cash. 119
1,000 Great West. 7s.....88 | 100 do. bot. cash. 119
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st.102 | 127 Mich. Central.....128
2,000 Del. L. & W. 7s, '77..102½ | 100 do. bot. cash. 128
20,000 Cleve & P. Con. 7s.....107 | 100 do. bot. cash. 128
2,000 Col. C. & I.C. 1st.....97½ | 50 Panama.....140
1,000 Ala. & T. R. Inc.....77 | 100 Union Pacific.....34⅛
2,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.....77 | 100 do. bot. cash. 34⅛
13,000 C. Falls & M. 1st.....84⅜ | 100 do. bot. cash. 34⅛
3,000 do.....87 | 1000 Clev. & Pitts.....94⅛
3,000 North Mo. 1st.....87½ | 100 do. bot. cash. 94⅛
5,000 do.....88 | 100 Chic. & N. W.....35⅛
2,000 Del., Lack & W. '97..102 | 100 do. bot. cash. 35⅛
20 Bk. of Commerce.....123½ | 100 Chic. & N. W. pf.....84⅛
20 Ocean Bank.....84½ | 100 do. bot. cash. 84⅛
5 Continental Bk.....84½ | 100 Mil. & St. Paul.....81⅛
35 Central Nat. Bk.....108 | 100 do. bot. cash. 81⅛
2 Fourth Nat. Bk.....114⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. Paul pf. 81⅛
10 Pac. R. Rail Canal.....94 | 100 do. bot. cash. 81⅛
50 Quicksilver Pref.....21 | 100 Tol., Lack & West.....104
50 Quicksilver Min. Co.....13⅞ | 100 Ft. Wayne & Chic.....97
100 Quicksilver Pref.....21 | 100 R. & St. Joseph.....32
100 Mariposa Min. Co.....2 | 100 do.....32
100 Mariposa Min. R.C.....8 | 100 do.....32
100 Mariposa Min. Pf.....8½ | 40 New-Jersey.....122½
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.....36⅛ | 100 Atlantic & Pacific.....36

TUESDAY, May 30—P. M.

The Brokers of the Exchange and of the Gold Room, after declining to adjourn over yesterday, made a half-holiday of Decoration Day, adjourning business at 12, and 1 o'clock until Wednesday morning. It seems probable that next year the day will be observed as a close holiday, consistent with the action of the loyal soldiers in the great War against Rebellion.

In the forenoon a fair amount of business was done on the Stock Exchange in the New-York and Western Roads at rather firmer prices than at the close on Monday. The decision of the Government against the New-York Central for $1,150,000 tax upon the Scrip Dividend of 30 ₱ cent., or $38,000,000 on the Capital before consolidation with the Hudson River, in December, 1868, had measureably been anticipated, and although short sellers were not wanting to bear the Stock on this announcement, they were met by pretty free orders to buy, and before the dealings were over the price was par, as against 99¾ ₱ cent. last night. The Scrip was also firm at the close. The tax of $1,150,000 will of course have to be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Company. It is believed they have a reserve of $1,200,000 in Scrip to meet this contingency. It may be that the legal advisers of Mr. VANDERBILT, who now find themselves so greatly at fault as to what the decision of the Government would be, will advise him to resist payment, (which he cannot do successfully,) or if compelled to pay, that he should sue for the recovery back of the money. Such advice can do no credit to Mr. VANDERBILT, and certainly no service to the Stockholders, whose whole interest in the question is only 1½ ₱ cent. in a Capital of $90,000,000. At the same time, if such advice be acted upon, the damage to the market value of the Stock and Scrip will be even greater than the suspense of the Government decision has heretofore inflicted. The Western Stocks were generally steady in prices, but not very buoyant in any particular Road. The strongest Stocks, as on yesterday, were Rock Island, Lake Shore and Reading. On the Miscellaneous Shares, Consolidated Coal brought 48@48¼, and Maryland Coal 36@37 ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were 1@1 ₱ cent. lower on Tennessee. The Public Funds were steady in prices, without much business being done.

Money was easy at 3@4 ₱ cent.; Exchange indifferently supported at 110¾@110⅞. Gold, 111¼ ₱ cent., sales and bid at the close.

The following quotations were made on the Street after the Brokers had left the Exchange, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 30.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114
American Gold	111¾	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110¾	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99¾	99¾
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93¾	94½
Reading Railroad	118½	118½
Chicago and Rock Island	120¾	120¾
North-west Common	85¾	86¾
North-west Preferred	98¾	98¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	47¾
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81½
St. Paul Common	62¾	62½
Lake Shore	114¾	114¾
Ohio and Mississippi	48¾	48¾
Toledo and Wabash	62¾	63¾
Western Telegraph	57¾	58½
Erie	30	30¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Central Pacific Bonds	103	103
Union Pacific Bonds	93¾	93
Union Land Grants	85½	85½
Union Incomes	85½	85½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6's coup. reg., '81	117½	6-20 coup., '67	112¾
6's coup., '81	117¾	6-20 coup., '68	113⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅝	10-40 reg	109⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅝	10-40 coup	109⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111⅝	6's Currency	118¾
5-20 coup., '67	111⅝		
5-20 coup., '68	113⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71¾	Ohio 6s, '81	104⅜
Va. 6s, new	68¾	Ohio 6s, '86	103⅜
Va. 6s, reg., 1866	70	Ohio 6s, '90	100
Ga. 6s	97	Ill. Canal bds. '70	110⅜
Ga. 7s, new bds.	93¾	Ill. coup. 6s '77	101
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	96¾	Ill. coup. 6s '70	101
N. C. 6s	36¾	Ill. coup. 6s '86	101
N. C. 6s, Fdg. Act '66	30¾	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, new bds.	36¾	Ind. 5s	100
N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax	19¾	Mich. 6s '72	100
S. C. 6s, old	68	Mich. 6s '83	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	94	Mich. 6s '75	100
La. 6s	71	Mich. 7s '76	100
La. 6s, new bds.	85¾	N. Y. reg. R. L.	110
La. 6s, Levee bds.	70¾	N. Y. coup. R. L.	110
La. 6s, Canal L.	72.108	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74.107
La. 6s, Levee bds.	69¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	72.106
La. 6s, Levee bds. 75, 80	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74.107
La. 7s	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	76.108
Arkansas 6s	12	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77.107
Arkansas 6s, Funded. '87	17	N. Y. 7s, Canal L.	74.105¾
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. R.	23	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	76.105¾
Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R.	23	N. Y. 7s, Canal L.	76.105¾
Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R. 2d	23		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92¾	Han. & Naples 1st	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92¾	Ga. West. 1st, '90	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89½	Ga. West. 2d, '80	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '77	107	Gal. & Chi. ext.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'75	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d	88
Erie 1st ext.	100¾	Chi., R. I. & P.	103¾
Erie 1st inst.	92	Mor. & Essex 1st	101
Erie 1st, M. Wood 1st	94¼	Mor. & Essex 2d	91
Erie 2d, 7s, '59	92	Cleve. & Tol. R. F.	105
Erie 5th, 7s, '70	96½	N. J. Cen. new bds.	102¾
Erie 6th, 7s, '71	96	N. J. Cen. 6s, '76	104¾
Erie Dock bds.	92	P. F. W. & C. 1st	104
R. R. Y. & E. 1st, '77, 84	94	P. F. W. & C. 2d	99
Rud. 1st, 2d, 3d, 7s, '85	102	Harlem 1st, 7s	101
Harlem 1st, 7s, '66	101	Clev. & P. C. & St. L.	94¾
Harl. Ext. R. R. 1st, 7s	94¾	Clev. & P. C. & P.	92¾
Alby & Susq. 1st ext. 6s	82¾	Clev. & P. 2d	89
Alby & Susq. 2d bds. 6s	91	Clev. & P. 3d	86
Alby & Susq. 1st, 7s, '85	112½	Clev. & P. 4th	83
Mich. Sou. 7 ₱ cts.	93¾	Chi. & Alt. R. F.	101
M. S. & N. I. S. 7 ₱ cts.	101	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99¾	Chi. & Alt. 2d	93
Pac. R. Dak. 7s	102½	Ohio & M. 1st	101
U. Pac. 1st bonds	85¾	Ohio & M. Cons.	95¾
U. Pac. L. Gr. 7s	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	84¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ cts. '75	105	Peninsula R. bds.	92
Ill. Cen. 8s, sterling	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st	88¾
Ala. & T. R. 1st inst.	82	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7-10	88
Ala. & T. R. 2d inst.	65	Mil. & St. P. 1st	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d	77
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	92	Mar. & Cin. 1st	105¾
Chi. & N. W. con. bds.	94	Chi. & Mil. 1st	103
Chi. & N. W. sink. fds.	85¾	Joliet & Chi. 1st	103
Han. & St. Jos. conv.	104¼	C., Chi. & Ind. 1st	97¾
Lack. & W. bds.	102	Tol., P. & W. R. D.	91¾
Lack. & W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W. D.	92
Del., L. & W. 2d	92	Tol., P. & W. 1st	88
Del., L. & W. 7s, '85	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. d.	89	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	83¾
Tol. & W. Cons. conv.	80		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	122	St. Nicholas	120
Manhattan	120	Marine	105
Mechanics'	120	Commonwealth	97¾
America	150	New-York County	220
City	125	Importers' & Traders'	174
Phenix	110¼	Park	162
Fulton	155	Manufact's & Mercht's	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	145	Central National	108¾
Mechanics' & Traders'	180	Second National	140
Gallatin National	119	Fourth National	115
Merchants' Exchange	102¾	Ninth National	114
Leather Manufact's	130	Tenth National	125
Seventh Ward	105	Gold Exchange	75
State of New-York	110¾	Del. & Hud. Canal	91
Commerce	120	Maryland Coal Co	37
Mechanics' Reg. Ass.	115¾	American Coal	63
Ocean	90	Spring Mountain Coal	85
Mercantile	122	Canton Co., Baltimore	33¾
American Exchange	114¾	Con. Coal of Maryland	48
Pacific	125	Cumbland Coal & Iron	34½
Bank of the Republic	115¾	Western Union	83¾
Bank of N. America	106	Quicksilver Mining	13¾
Irving	125	Mariposa Mining Co.	2
Metropolitan	125	Mariposa Mining Pref	8½
Mech. River	115¾	Adams Express	64¾
Merchants'	127	Wells-Fargo Express	45
Nassau	105	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	24
Shoe and Leather	103	American M. U. Ex.	36¾
Corn Exchange	120	United States Ex.	64
Continental	98	Pacific Mail	46¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MAY 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	102¾	103¾
Camden and Amboy	129½	130
Pennsylvania Central	62¾	162¾
Reading	119	119¾
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾
Catawissa Preferred	48½	49
Philadelphia and Erie	29¾	29½
Northern Central	47¾	47¾
Lehigh Navigation	54½	55

Messrs. FISK & HATCH have announced that in accordance with the instructions contained in the following letter, the price of the *Six per cent. Gold Bonds* of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company* is advanced to 92 and accrued interest, until further notice:

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 44 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I notice that the sales, from day to day, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are much in advance of the expectations of the Company for construction. For this, and the additional reason that the Directors think the price quite too low for so valuable a security, you will sell none after this date for less than 92 and accrued interest; at which price you will please sell until further notice.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks as follows upon the South-western connections of the Chesapeake and Ohio:

"Elsewhere we have spoken at length of the immediate and pressing interest which Cincinnati had in effecting a railway connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio route to the South-eastern seaboard. Bearing on that subject there are some very suggestive facts in the census just taken. One of these is—if the census be correct—the rapid growth of St. Louis, especially in manufactures. For this there are some great natural causes, such as being the outlet of the Missouri Valley. But there is one fact which contrasts strongly with the condition of Cincinnati, and this is that St. Louis is alive and energetic to everything which concerns her own interest. She has an iron region of immense value, and she builds a railroad straight to it for the very purpose of cheapening iron; and she extends her railroad into the region which she is to supply. In a word, everything which can be done is done that she can do; and this is what every city must do in its own defense. The Southern road would be the great thing if we could get it; but shall we throw away half a load because we cannot get a whole one? The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is now pushed ahead with a great force, and as it is just time that some of the business men of this City should wake up to the great interest this City has in that work?"

Coupons due June 1 of bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company (Arkansas Branch) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

Mr. ABRAHAM SELIGMAN, the San Francisco member of the well-known and successful house of Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., is not only a bright Banker, but a gentleman of fine intelligence outside his business, and an earnest politician of the Republican school. We notice with pleasure that he is prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor of California at the next Fall election. The San Francisco *Chronicle* says of him:

"Mr. SELIGMAN is comparatively a young man, but he is regarded in business circles as one of the ablest financiers in the country. In addition to that, he has always been a true and steadfast friend of the Union cause and present Administration; is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and in every way qualification necessary to the fulfillment of the duties of the position of Chief Magistrate of the State. He has always manifested a disposition to avoid political preferment, refusing to advance himself to any public office. We have no assurance that he would accept the position, even if tendered him; but as any rate, his devotion to the Union is equally as much entitled to recognition. This, at least, may be properly said without prejudice to the claims of any other citizen who may be under popular consideration for that office."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now ready to deliver the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds, of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $65,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly as the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF

.....DOLLARS,

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ...,18....

Entered ..... Recorded .....

.....

Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, (see Circular below,) will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York, (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six ₱ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six ₱ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,983,094. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $900,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORWELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
LOAN DIVISION, May 12, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by checks, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished; otherwise, it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depository where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, August 1, and Nov. 1, the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the Designated Depository at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile or Pittsburg."

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1871.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. 227 miles are in operation, and the iron for 100 miles additional is now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, beside an immense mineral and general local traffic.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, negotiated by us, amounting to $35,885,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.

The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD Co. we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD Co.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new U. S. Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes. Present market quotations, 97¼@98¼ and interest.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either our money or gold basis.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To parties seeking perfectly safe and remunerative investments, we especially commend the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are payable in gold at the expiration of ninety years, with interest, payable in gold semi-annually, at the rate of 7 3-10 per annum, and are a first and only mortgage upon the Road, its rolling stock and franchises, and also upon a valuable land-grant of 47,000 acres per mile of road.

Maps and pamphlets fully descriptive of this Road and its bonds can be obtained of JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents N. P. R. R., No. 20 Wall

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 18th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Rose Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., near Sixth-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Mossbacher and Miss Fossman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Belgian Government, viewing VICTOR HUGO'S recently-published letter as compromising Belgium, requested him to leave the country, and, on his refusing, the King issued a decree expelling him. He will probably go to London.

The people of Brussels have smashed the windows in VICTOR HUGO'S house. The Police now guard the house. The inhabitants of Belleville, Paris, have openly announced that they will make reprisals, and a secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. There are constant discoveries of stores of petroleum in Paris. M. THIERS has ordered the disarmament of Paris and the dissolution of the National Guards in the Department of the Seine. A proclamation from Marshal MCMAHON to the people of Paris announces their deliverance from the reign of terror of the Communists, and that order, security and labor are about being re-established. Trade already shows signs of reviving. Trains from London for Paris will run today. The insurgent losses previous to May 22, when the Versailles troops entered Paris, are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded, and 25,000 prisoners, and since May 22 at 10,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. Gen. DOUAI officially reports having lost forty officers and 600 men during all the engagements in which his troops have participated since the Versailles Army entered Paris. The journals demand the cessation of summary executions. Gen. LA CECILLA, with a few followers, fled to the Castle of Vincennes, but upon the commencement of the erection of siege works by the Versaillists he at once surrendered. The *Gaulois* announces that the Orleans Princes will be allowed to live in France. A report comes from Versailles that Gen. CLUSERET, the Communist Minister of War, had been executed.

GENERAL.

The latest advices from Mexico say the prospects for the re-election of JUAREZ to the Presidency brighten, and that there may be only a slight revolution against him. A bill has been introduced in Congress, prepared by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is designed to compel foreigners to become citizens under conditions that shall make them easy subjects of plunder. Foreigners are manifestly in bad repute, for the journals characterize them as pernicious.

The State Capitol Commissioners have designated the 24th June as the day for laying the corner-stone of the new Capitol at Albany, it being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. Hon. JOHN M. ANTHON, Grand Master of the United States, has been invited to lay the stone.

At the Woman's Suffrage Convention, in Boston, yesterday, Mrs. MARGARET LUCAS, of England, sister of JOHN BRIGHT, spoke, giving an account of the progress made toward suffrage for women in that country. The meeting adopted resolutions denouncing the action of Congress on the petition presented to that body, and also demanding suffrage for women as their right. The Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont Legislatures also came in for a share of indignation and abuse.

Vice-President COLFAX is still improving, and was able to walk about his room yesterday. He is confident that he will be able to start for his home in Indiana today or to-morrow.

Decoration was observed yesterday in all parts of the country, the ceremonies being in nearly every instance under the auspices of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. At Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Hudson, Rochester, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Newburyport, and other places, the programme of exercises was very impressive, and the day observed as a holiday by the citizens generally. In this City and Brooklyn, the decoration of soldiers' graves was made the occasion of considerable display, and the different Grand Army posts carried out the extensive scheme of arrangements in a most creditable and successful manner. Thousands of soldiers' graves were beautified yesterday throughout the length and breadth of the land, with living wreaths and memorials of the flowers, in the shape of wreaths, crosses, anchors and other devices.

Secretary DELANO left Washington last night for the West. Assistant-secretary COMAN has been designated Acting-Secretary during his absence.

An earthquake, attended with volcanic eruptions, recently shook the Island of Rua, in the Asiatic Archipelago. The name may possibly be meant for Java, an island of considerable dimensions lying to the south-east of Singapore, where the telegraphic dispatch which announces the occurrence is dated. The country was terribly devastated, and 400 lives lost.

Gen. BAKER, the new Commissioner of Pensions, has arrived at Washington, and will assume his duties on Thursday.

Senator WOOD has written quotes in relation to the Code swindle, setting forth his connection with the iniquity, and explaining that he had no complicity therewith.

The Commune and Liberty.

One of the saddest things about the errors or extravagances of a good cause is that they inflict irreparable injury on the cause itself. In Europe, for many years to come, the crimes of the Parisian socialistic Democracy will be charged upon liberty, and the first demands of the laboring classes and the cities of the Continent will be confronted with the wild ideas and savage crimes of the French Communists. If the excesses of the socialistic workmen in Paris produce such a profound impression of horror and disgust here, we can imagine what the sentiment of the middle and intelligent classes of Europe must be concerning these crimes. Everything tends to make these excesses appalling and hideous to the world. The outbreak of the laboring classes was not against a tyranny in the flush of its power. It was not, like the revolution of '89, an explosion of the masses against the abuses and wrongs of centuries, inflicted by the powerful. The Government which was attacked so fiercely was the choice of the people; it was, at least nominally, a Republic. The moment chosen was when the country lay bleeding and prostrate beneath a foreign invader, whom these very laborers had not the courage to attack. The authorities whom the masses thus attempted to overthrow were themselves weakened by their long struggles with the public enemy.

As if to defy the peculiar and most cherished sentiments of France and Europe, the war-governing power in Paris declared war, not only against their bleeding country, but against art, property, and religion—against civilization itself. For a time, the world was favored with the spectacle of a city governed by its day-laborers and "classes dangereuses." They heard properly declared a robbery, religion a superstition, and the arts a memorial of barbarism. The ancient monuments of glory were overthrown; churches sacked and desecrated; the obligations of business declared broken; marriage made a contract at pleasure; and the ministers of religion hunted or murdered. To crown all, the working men in their defeat attempted to destroy the city they could not govern; and, with the riff-raff of all nations and both sexes, who gather in the slums of a great city, they defaced and burned works of immortal genius, and ruined and demolished what no wealth or culture can ever restore. They die at last, amid the blackened and blood-stained ruins of the capital they had professed to desire to free from the control of their countrymen.

Now, such horrors and crimes as these put back the cause the Parisian laborers had at heart, at least half a century. The very name of "working men's organizations," "associations," and "unions," will smell in the nostrils of Europe for generations. It is undoubtedly true that the laboring classes of Europe have not had their fair share of the blessings of life. The rich and the capitalists have used their labor for centuries, and have taken an undue proportion of the profits. They have a fair claim to more than they now get of the world's good things. They were, through universal suffrage, and above all, through international trades unions, beginning to obtain more of their just rights. But suddenly there comes a blow upon them from the house of their friends. "What the laboring class will do with their power, when they get it, is shown in Paris!" will be the ready objection to every new privilege they claim. "The French *ouvriers* prove what trades unions and working-men's associations lead to!" Such will be the feeling of Europe at any proposed political elevation of the working-class, or at the prospect of greater power in the trades associations.

The municipal idea of the Paris Communists had, undoubtedly, much justice in it. They seem to have demanded for Paris exactly what all English-speaking peoples give to their large cities—the election of their own city officials, the control of their education and militia, and, in most branches, a thorough self-government. They are privileges which ought to be granted to every French city, and would constitute the best means of political education. It seems, at this distance, a piece of stupidity that the Versailles Government did not at once concede them. The result, however, now is, that municipal Government is set back also, with other reforms, throughout France. The cities will still be governed by a central power. The crimes of the Communists have destroyed the Commune. The people will attach all the horrors and outrages of the last four days to the very name of Communal independence, and France, under any Government that may be established, will still be a centralized administration.

Is Rebellion Dead?

There is one fact in connection with the stumping tour of JEFFERSON DAVIS which the public would do well to observe, and it is this—the sentiments which DAVIS expresses are everywhere received by the Southern people with boundless applause. He is not a man uttering opinions held only by himself, or by a small faction. It is useless to disguise the truth that he is the only Democratic politician who has as yet struck a chord to which the Southern people respond. The temporizing policy of the Northern Democrats is odious to the Southern mind. JEFF. DAVIS alone gives it what it needs—strong talk about the revival of the Lost Cause. It is a very unpleasant fact to face, but it is better to face it now than after a Democratic President had been placed in the White House under false pretences. At Atlanta, the people who welcomed DAVIS told him that the principles which he had upheld "will, in fulness of time, assert their supremacy over wrong and tyranny." And then a verse of a well-known song about the Confederate flag was recited, and there was great applause, and one gentlemen proposed "three thousand cheers for the hero"—the hero being the man who ran away in woman's clothes—and so the game went on.

In reply to all this, DAVIS told his audience that the song they had just listened to would go "sounding down to future ages," and their children would "rise up and imitate the virtues of their forefathers." He gave them to understand that the present Government is one of tyranny and wrong. But, he added, "I despair not of your liberty." The day would come when they would "hold the balance of power," "and in that hour their power would be great and their success would be great." "State sovereignty must again be restored, or else the Republic of America is a failure." Let our readers who are inclined to believe that secession doctrines are dead and buried read the following additional passage from Mr. DAVIS' speech:

"I am not of those who 'accept the situation.' I accept nothing. These cant phrases that we hear so much of about 'accepting the situation' and about our rights having been submitted to the 'arbitrament of the sword,' are but the excuses of cowards. (Applause.) I admit that power prevails over truth; I admit that that power is so great that it would be folly to resist it, and therefore I am in favor, myself, of being acquiescent, and I advise you to the same course, but I do not admit that our rights have ever been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. Who has the power to submit your liberties to the arbitrament of battle? You never delegated that power to your representatives. I, as your Executive, never claimed it, and never, dying or living, will I admit it. [Applause.] And thus, my friends, about this much-talked-of subject of 'accepting the situation.' You are not called upon to acknowledge that you have done wrong unless you feel it. I don't believe I did any wrong, and therefore I don't acknowledge it."

While speeches of this kind are being made daily by JEFF. DAVIS, and received with bursts of applause, it sounds a little strange to hear Mr. HORACE GREELEY talking of the "new era" dawning at the South. The editor of the *Golden Age* hints that Mr. GREELEY may bring back with him "a popular nomination to the Presidency of the United States." That, we may be sure, is not the motive for Mr. GREELEY'S speeches—but assuredly those speeches are arriving at an unfortunate moment. They seem to show that either JEFF. DAVIS or Mr. GREELEY misapprehends the temper of the Southern people. We have DAVIS making seditious harangues, and Mr. GREELEY declaring that all is peace. Both cannot be right. Perhaps, after all, Mr. DAVIS knows his audience best, and at any rate it will be safe to conclude that his inflammatory speeches are not made without due calculation of the effect they are likely to produce on the Southern people.

The Industrial Competitors of the World.

We lately referred to a highly-suggestive book, newly published in England by Mr. R. DUDLEY BAXTER, on *National Debts*. We return to the subject in order to call attention to a remark made by the author, that "just as in 1700 greater nations came upon the scene to contend for commercial supremacy with the Italian cities and Holland, so toward 1900 greater nations are coming upon the scene to contend for commercial supremacy with England." Mr. BAXTER believes that the three great industrial and trading nations of the future will be, England, the United States and Germany. The two latter, he admits, have by far the greatest room for expansion, and he points out that, year by year, England will feel the burden of her huge national debt more and more as a drawback in the industrial competition of the future. France he considers virtually out of the commercial struggle. When we remember that, at this moment, the public debt of that country cannot be short of $4,500,000,000, involving an annual charge of $200,000,000, or nearly six dollars per head of her reduced population, it will not be difficult to assent to this conclusion. Reverting to the statistics furnished by Mr. BAXTER, we find that in respect of liability for the yearly interest on their public debts, the three great industrial nations of the world are thus weighted. The time selected for comparison is at the close of 1870, and presents us with England having to provide for an annual charge of upward of $120,000,000 of interest on her debt, being equal to $3 90 per head of her population. The State and national debts of this country were then estimated by Mr. BAXTER to require an annual interest payment of about $126,000,000, or an equivalent of $3 58 per head of our population. Germany, on the other hand, is saddled with an annual debt-charge of only $26,000,000, being in the proportion of ninety cents per head of her population.

The comparison thus developed is more favorable to our own country than at first sight appears, since the general inflation of values which obtains here renders the sum stated about half as burdensome as it would be in England, and about one-third the weight with which it would press upon the population of Germany. When we come to examine the rapidity with which the three countries are diminishing the principal of their indebtedness, we find that during a period extending every fifty-five years the annual reduction of the debt of Great Britain has been in the proportion of 0.2 per cent., while in the five years' period from 1865-'70 the proportion attained here has been 2.6 per cent.; and taking Prussia as the standard of German reduction, a period of twenty-two years shows an annual percentage of 1.5. It is hardly necessary to remark that as a confederation, the German Empire has practically no debt, or, at least, will have none after France refunds the late war expenditure. On the whole, therefore, the German States enter in the great industrial competition of the closing generation of the century under exceedingly favorable auspices. They have paid far more attention to the technical education of their artisans than either England or our own country has done. Their military system is, however, an enormous drawback to industrial growth, and they are assuredly more liable to be involved in chronic wars of great magnitude than we are. In expansiveness of resources and population, this country is far ahead of any European competitor. Our national administration is the cheapest in the world, and if in sundry instances our State and municipal expenditure is about the most extravagant that anywhere exists—the fault is one not inherent in the system, but in the people who submit to it. Our industrial development is, at present, in that condition of uncertain growth which demands a closer attention than has hitherto been given to the conditions on which it rests. We want local as well as national taxation to be placed upon the basis which shall leave industry free to attain the natural proportions which the immediate future has to offer. And this is to be done, not by an exclusive attention to any one set of burdens, but by a broad and comprehensive adjustment of all the relations of taxation to trade. That we have an enormous power of raising revenue has been abundantly shown, but it is no less fully recognized that in every department of taxation it could be so levied as to press with far less weight upon the productive powers of the country, and thus leave us at greater freedom to realize the commercial greatness which the future has in store for us.

A Romance of California.

The golden colonies of California and Australia furnish inexhaustible materials for romance, and the imaginative freshness, characteristic of the budding literature of those regions, is no doubt stimulated by the novelty of surrounding scenes and incidents. When people are poor one day and absolutely rolling in wealth the next, when they glide luxuriously along in "palace-cars" over a country where last year the coyote and grizzly rambled undisturbed, and when they gaze upon scenery whose stupendous majesty renders all former recollections of nature tame and monotonous, it is not strange if they attempt, in Mr. EMERSON'S sense, to develope their individuality, and in striving to be original, should, sometimes succeed.

A tale comes to us from San Francisco so oddly dramatic as to be worth recording. It appears that a charming young lady—of course the story would lack interest were she commonplace—fell in love with a person, called, by his own class and those with whom they consort, a "sport." In other words, he was a dealer at a faro-bank, and as such excluded from the society wherein his fair enslaver habitually moved. But they met by chance at a public ball; and, just as *Claude Melnotte* admired from among his flowers and cabbages the haughty *Pauline*, who was destined to become his bride, so, from amid his marked cards, chips, and coppers, did the young gamester lift his eyes to this lovely girl of San Francisco, and forget the gulf between them. So in the sequel did she. Somehow they were introduced at the ball, and afterward they met—this time not by chance—at a photograph gallery. They were subsequently described by the sympathetic artist as they appeared on the occasion. She wore blue, and had "a wealth" of golden hair. The captive "sport" was "faultlessly dressed" in full black, garnished with diamonds, and had "a love of a moustache." The first clandestine meeting was followed, as is apt to be the case, by others, and, to tell the tale briefly, wound up in a secret marriage.

All went on smoothly for a time, great as was the risk, and the honeymoon, masked in secrecy as it was, seemed to promise well. But presently a tiny cloud darkened the skies of happiness. It came, to quote the words of a San Francisco journal, "in the shape of a live, healthy man of business, occupying business relations with the young lady's papa." This healthful and eligible gentleman soon became a suitor for the young lady's hand. The father, who is represented to be a "merchant prince" of conventional prejudices, favored the suit. It was avoided, quite naturally, by the daughter, and finally entreaties, expostulation, and menace brought on an explosion. All was confessed, and the horror-stricken parent was dumb with rage and mortification. But this young, yet astute, child of the setting sun was equal to the occasion. "What's the use," she pertinently asked, "of making a fuss about it? The thing's done. The only question is, how can it be undone so that I can do as you wish?" The father listened in silence, and the daughter went on: "I believe my husband is already tired of me, and I know I am of him. No one knows of this. Go and buy him off. Make him consent to a divorce. Give him what money he wants, and then I can marry the rich and prosperous New-Yorker." This guileless scheme appealed strongly to the business instincts of our "merchant prince," and he straightway set to work to realize it. Several interviews followed with the "sport," who proved as fickle as the blind goddess he followed, and finally $20,000 was agreed upon as the sum to be paid him for consenting to the divorce. This was promptly carried through. The rich New-Yorker, none the wiser, soon came for his bride to the golden gate, and their engagement was formally announced. And now follows the pith of this romantic story.

The marriage was to take place in a week, and the intended bride was all blushes and complaisance. Father and bridegroom vied with each other in lavishing costly gifts upon her, and the unsophisticated creature had a sumptuous trousseau made ready to bring eastward to New-York. But the night before the wedding a thrill of dismay ran through the household. It was the story of young LOCHINVAR over again. The bride had fled, and, worst of all, with the insidious $20,000 and the trousseau, and the wedding gifts, we need hardly say, the faithful pair escaped. A letter was soon found addressed to the father. It stated, simply, that the young lady had changed her mind, and that when the epistle was read she would be far on her way to New-York, escorted by her former husband, whom she had *married again*. Whether the whole plot was arranged beforehand by way of getting a start in life that faro had failed to supply, must be left to conjecture. It is said, however, that the father has not been obdurate, and that on the accepted condition, that the green cloth should be abandoned forever, he has forgiven the twice wedded pair, and made his son-in-law his business agent in the Atlantic States. Such is life.

Bleed, Tennessee, Once Again.

The efforts of VALLANDIGHAM and the *World* to construct a platform for the Democracy out of Republican timber, do not seem to be appreciated by the rank and file of the party. They have no notion of giving up their old Copperhead ideas at the bidding of a few hungry wire-pullers, who want to smuggle themselves into office under false colors. They object to taking any step in advance of the Democratic platform of 1868; some of them still insist upon standing on the platform of 1864, and declaring that the war for the Union is a "failure." This is evidently the position of the Southern wing of the party, which agrees with JEFF. DAVIS that the "lost cause" is not lost—in other words, that the rebellion is not ended, but is still destined to be triumphant. Every day it becomes more and more evident that the next Presidential campaign is to be fought out on the same old issues of loyalty or treason that have divided the two parties for the last ten years. Accordingly, we find the *World* resorting to the same old style of warfare which it employed with so little effect in 1864 and 1868, viz., abuse of the President. Its favorite argument against President LINCOLN used to be that he was an "ape," a "baboon," an "ourang-outang." When Gen. GRANT was nominated, the *World* suddenly discovered that he had no military capacity whatever, but was simply a "butcher." This was the stereotyped phrase applied to him during the campaign of 1868, and it appears that it is to be revived for the coming election. In its issue of yesterday, the *World* says that Gen. GRANT'S only qualification for the Presidency is his "dogged pertinacity as a military butcher," that he is a "stolid military sphinx, who has not political ideas enough to supply him with the materials of a three-minutes' speech," &c. Now, Republicans have not the slightest objection to this style of argument; on the contrary, they like it, and desire above all things that the *World* will keep it up. It has been of great service to them in two Presidential campaigns, and may be in a third. But we do wish the *World* would contrive to vary the epithets a little; it becomes so tiresome and monotonous to hear the same thing repeated day after day. Why does not the Little Lexicographer read up his dictionary, or purchase a book of synonyms?

Canal Policy.

In vetoing the bill for abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent, and enlarging the powers of the Canal Commissioners, Gov. HOFFMAN has thrown over his own party. Senator JACOB HARDENBURG has given the canal subject much attention, and this bill was the result of his study and experience. It was introduced in the Senate on the 7th of February, printed, placed on the files of the members, referred to the proper Committee, carefully considered, amended, reported back, discussed in Committee of the Whole, further amended, and finally on or about the 20th of April passed—receiving in the Senate, twenty-three votes, and in the Assembly ninety-five. The bill was not smuggled through, but was more thoroughly scrutinized than most bills which pass the Legislature. The Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, the leading Democratic paper in Western New-York, on the day the Governor filed his veto, contained an article strongly favoring the bill, and urging the Governor to sign it. This article was unfortunate for the Democracy, and will need considerable explanation. The *Union* says:

"The bill itself stands, indorsed by the Democracy, by the commercial men, and by the Republicans of the State, before the Governor upon its merits. If he is to follow the advice of his Radical mentors of the *Evening Post* and Rochester *Democrat*, and refuse to give it his approval, he will of course give his reasons for condemning an act that embodies principles and views of canal policy thus indorsed and affirmed. These Radical organs well know that a failure to put the policy and provisions of the Canal Reform bill of Senator HARDENBURG in force, would be suicidal to the Democratic Party of the State. Such failure would amount to the positive adoption of a mongrel system, half contract and half superintendent, uniting the two condemned systems—a return to the contract or superintendent system, or both, or no system at all. And it would amount to the confession that the Democratic Party of the State, after two years of effort, is obliged to confess itself incompetent to mature and adopt a definite and fixed canal policy. We do not think Gov. HOFFMAN likely to make the blunder of committing the Democratic Party, and himself with it, to any such false and fatal position."

We willingly accept the conclusions of the *Union* as to the Democratic canal policy of the State. It is on a par with the policy of the party on all questions—reactionary, and aiming only to undo all that the Republican Party has done. When the Republican Party came into power in the State, it found the superintendent system in existence. This system had become so corrupt that it was condemned on all sides, but the Democracy could not devise a better system. The Republicans made a trial on a few sections on the Erie Canal of letting repairs by contract. This worked satisfactorily, and was extended to all the canals. The Democracy determined to discontinue the plan, alleging that it was more corrupt than the system of making repairs by superintendents. The first year of their "improved" management, which the Governor desires to continue, was one of extraordinary expenditure. There is clearly no hope of a change for the better now.

THE FRENCH PAPERS.

The tone of the journals of Paris would seem to indicate that the hope of an immediate return to the supremacy of the Central Committee. A more convincing proof of the improved tone of the journals of the French capital could hardly have been given than in their demand that, in the interests of justice and humanity, the summary executions should cease. If vindictiveness could be executed at all, it might have been in the sentiments of the Paris Press toward the Communs and its adherents. Hardly one of the moderate journals escaped suppression, and their editors were in many cases subjected to imprisonment of a much less cheerful kind than that of the Tuileries correspondents. The French papers, however, to their honor be it said, have not allowed their sense of personal wrong to blind them to the claims of right and justice.

The people of Brussels are displaying their sentiments toward the Paris Ism in a way rather different from that which the Communist leaders are said to have expected from them. VICTOR HUGO seems to have forsaken his home at Guernsey in favor of the capital of Belgium. Accepting the author of *L'homme qui rit* as a type of the political fanatics who burned Paris, the populace expressed their sense of his services to humanity by smashing one of his windows. It would perhaps have been a more appropriate kind of demonstration had the people of Brussels obtained an effigy of AUGUSTE COMTE, and burned it in their old Flemish market-place, which has seen so many burnings of a more serious kind. The great Positivist is, by the testimony of his followers, more clearly to blame for the ruin of Paris than the veteran French novelist.

Fuller details of the closing acts in the career of the Paris Commune only help to deepen the horror which was excited by previous brief intimations. It is becoming very apparent that the Versaillists have abused their victory only a few degrees less than the Communists did theirs. There is no spectacle more melancholy than the apparent incapacity of the average Frenchman to forego an opportunity of vengeance, without regard either to its ulterior consequences or its absolute justice. As usual in such cases, the women on either side have been most strikingly destitute of pity or tenderness throughout all the mad struggle. On the one side they have insulted helpless prisoners, and on the other they have been foremost in aiding the most diabolical proceedings of the beaten insurgents.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has administered a scathing rebuke to the Democracy. In the person of Mr. D. C. SUTTON, Prosecuting Attorney of Walker County, a Democratic witness gives evidence of lawlessness in the State of Georgia. For speaking well of Presidents GRANT, THOMAS M. COUTTER, a Republican and an estimable citizen, was murdered by MARCUS A. ELLISON, a desperado, who has been once tried for the murder of a negro, but acquitted through the sympathy of the jury. In his letter, asking for the removal of ELLISON to a more secure place of confinement than the jail of Walker County, Mr. SUTTON declares that he would not willingly or wantonly furnish the Governor a sword with which to stab his party.

"The murderer," he says, "was of my party the murdered of yours." "It was a political quarrel." "The evidence" continues Mr. SUTTON, "has a tendency to show that the man is a Kuklux, and it is the general opinion of all who witnessed the cooled indifference to his fate manifested by him on his committing trial and while under arrest, that he is connected with some band of organized outlaws that no fools will come to his relief."

In refusing to grant the request, Gov. BULLOCK reminds the prosecuting attorney that the Sheriff has power to summon all good and lawful men of the county to aid him in enforcing the laws, and adds that he cannot think so ill of the people of Walker County, or of the Democratic Party, as to suppose they would assist a murderer to escape, or refuse to obey the summons of the sheriff if called to oppose a band of outlaws attempting to liberate their comrade. The anxiety of the prosecuting attorney, is, it is alleged, not prompted, in this instance, by a wish to have the laws executed, but by a desire for revenge. The murdered man was his relative, by marriage. Gov. BULLOCK'S method of using the arguments of the Democracy against themselves will not be relished either by Mr. SUTTON or his party.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* quotes the remark made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his sermon last Sunday, to the effect that he "placed all his hopes on the daily newspaper." It reminds Mr. BEECHER that the paper over which he and Mayor HALL King of the Bohemians, are believed to exercise the greatest influence, is filled with cowardly abuse of every decent man—and woman; for the chivalrous Mayor HALL'S books do not respect women. Is this the kind of paper on which Mr. BEECHER reposes all his "hopes?" At any rate, as the *Eagle* points out, Mr. BEECHER'S paper is everlastingly puffing him; and, "if Mr. BEECHER does not bargain and pay for this puffery, he is the only man that is ever puffed from that source without hiring the puffer." Mr. BEECHER very often gives good advice, but it is melancholy to see the effects of it on his hearers. Is it not so, Brother SHEARMAN?

In the telegrams of yesterday the announcement was made that Mr. HUGH ALLAN, principal owner of the Canadian Ocean Steamship line, has contracted for carrying the Canadian and British mails between Halifax, Queenstown and Liverpool. This service is now performed by the Inman line. It is not probable that Mr. ALLAN will realize much immediate profit from his contract, if he does the work at the same price received by the Inman line. But this transaction is but one question of a policy of enterprise and aggression which may yet tell on the trade of this City. Already a line of propellers on the lakes enables him to gather freight for his ships in all the lake ports, and he is thus diverting a considerable amount of trade to Montreal. He is said to aim at establishing a line of steamers between Halifax and Liverpool before the Inter-colonial railroad is completed, with the view of controlling the large trade that will be developed in a few years between these ports. It is said that by taking the Inter-colonial Railroad to Halifax, when completed, two days' time will be saved between New-York and Liverpool. If the opening of the road, which is promised next Fall, finds Mr. ALLAN with a well-established line of fast, comfortable, and safe steamers, he will be a powerful rival of the other ocean steam-ship lines sailing between the country and England.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MADAME PERI in SONGS.

"Ma Tourlourou," was sung at the Globe Theatre, Monday, by Madame PERI, the great Chansonnette and MARIMONDO and Miss PRICE were the performers. The critic of the *Advertiser* (writing concerning the entertainment) says: "Madame PERI has an audience of good size and of very select character, the quality of the audience being the best feature on this whole, three nights hence there will be a crowd, to be sure, but a crowded audience of the wrong sort. There are many people who would be glad to praise their favorite Chansonnette, but who dare not, for fear of the censure of the ultra fashionable. Then, too, many people who would be glad to go, are actually overpowered with the fear of being seen in an audience where the performance is in a foreign tongue. Madame PERI is a Parisian, and sings in French. She is a pretty woman, and has a pretty voice. The following is a list of the songs she sang: 'Ma Tourlourou,' 'Le Petit Tambour,' 'Le Sapeur,' 'Le Fiacre,' 'Le Roi Dagobert,' 'Le Petit Mousse,' 'Le Petit Chasseur,' 'Le Petit Tonneau,' 'Le Petit Mitron,' 'Le Petit Cavalier,' 'Le Petit Matelot,' 'Le Petit Ramoneur,' 'Le Petit Savoyard,' 'Le Petit Tambour

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Proceedings in the Boston Convention Yesterday.

Addresses by American and English Women—Adoption of Resolutions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, May 30, 1871.

The Woman Suffrage Convention now holding in the Tremont Temple, the famous old hall of issues, is one of the most interesting and attractive of the almost innumerable meetings of this week of anniversaries here, in the women speakers are animated and fearless, and speak out their minds with refreshing freedom and greatness. The meetings are attended by large audiences, which very much resemble those that used to gather at the anti-slavery anniversaries of years ago in the same hall, and the scene on the platform is not unlike that presented on those occasions. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, wife of Dr. S. G. Howe, the well-known philanthropist, presides, and gathered about her are the principal leaders of the new rebellion. The venerable form of LUCRETIA MOTT, whom Mrs. HOWE seems to take pleasure in introducing as the Mother of Reform, is conspicuous; and Mrs. LUCY STONE, Mrs. LIVERMORE, considered the leader of all the women leaders; Mrs. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER, GRACE GREENWOOD, Mrs. HASLETT, President of the New-York Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. WILBUR, President of the New-York Scrolls; Mrs. Dr. MERCY B. JACKSON, an exceedingly successful physician in this community, are also prominent; and perhaps to give character, or more properly variety, to the show, there are here and there a few modest gentlemen, the most noted of which are Senator HENRY WILSON, Representative JULIAN, the beloved champion of all the efforts of the woman in Congress, and the irrepressible STEPHEN FOSTER. The main object of the Convention seems to be to awaken the interest of the women known among their sex as "home-bodies," in the movement, to organize a crusade against the members of the State Legislature who voted against woman suffrage this Winter, to flood the country with tracts, and to send abroad a vast army of women missionaries to search out and make converts in the most secluded as well as the most prominent places.

THE INTRODUCTORY MEETING.

Last evening a preliminary meeting was held in the Temple, to properly introduce the proceedings of today and to direct attention toward them. Speeches were made by Mrs. BEECHER HOOKER, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, the editor of the *Zion's Herald*, a Methodist weekly here, GRACE GREENWOOD and LUCY STONE. Nothing of moment was said by any of the speakers the points presented and discussed being only those old topics familiar to all newspaper readers. Mrs. HOWE read her speech from manuscript, and so was enabled to offer a more finished and thoughtful address than her sisters. Here is the pith of her argument:

The assembly in which we sit is a church without a dogma, but with living and precious principles. We meet in the hope common to all human souls, our birth-right given of God, and unjustly withheld by man. He who has suffered us to be born under a free government, forbidden to cast under the largeness and liberty of the spirit. If God has enfranchised us, who are they that should bring us into bondage? If He has given us mind, conscience and will, by what else shall we live than by using those divine gifts, individually, steadily and in the appointed way, or else are taught to our shame. We have no interests separate from those of men, nor have men any true interests incompatible with our own, but under this free flag of America we claim that the individual will, without exception, shall be held as sacred in the individual person. And this individuality is not that of election and discord, but that of heaven and harmony, in order that every soul which God has made may be able to speak its own language, to give out its own sound.

THE FORENOON PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Convention occupy the entire day, but the most important were those of the morning. Then the resolutions were drawn up, read, applauded, and accepted for discussion, and the speaking was more systematic. The principal speakers were LUCY STONE, CHAS. W. BLACK, editor of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, GRACE GREENWOOD, and AMASA WALKER. Mrs. STONE presented the old arguments, in behalf of woman suffrage, explained the inequalities of the laws, and proposed new plans for converting the unbelievers. She directed her most stinging words toward the unhappy opponents of woman suffrage in the State Legislature, denominating them "the infamous sixty-eight," urged, with all manner of sustaining argument, every woman present to devote herself the coming year to the work of converting those in her own household and neighborhood to the principles of woman's rights, and dwelt fondly upon the point that our Government was not a republic so long as women were left out of power but a narrow aristocracy. Mr. BLACK could see no possible reason why woman should not have the ballot, and so proceeded to give the reasons, so frequently expressed why she should. These were received with attention and quite enthusiastic applause, probably because they came from a man who stands prominently in the ranks of working politicians of today. One MARGARET CAMPBELL, who has been traveling about the State the past season, as a missionary for the cause, declared that the clergymen generally were in favor of the suffrage to women, and expressed it as her belief that by properly utilizing them a wonderful addition of women would be gained to their ranks. GRACE GREENWOOD spoke only a few words, but made a pleasant impression by her modest, unassuming way, and crisp, pointed sentences, and AMASA WALKER urged the women to make an effort to obtain a voice and influence in the World's Peace Convention, to be held in Europe next Fall.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions were presented toward the close of the forenoon by Mr. BLACKWELL, the husband of LUCY STONE. They were long, but sharp and pointed enough to suit the most radical of the women reformers. I give below the best of the lot:

Whereas, "Governments derive" one-half of "their just powers from the consent of the governed" woman; and *whereas*, one-half of "all political power resided originally in the people" who are women, "and is derived from them;" and *whereas*, the "taxation" of women "without representation is tyranny;" and *whereas*, the women of New-England are governed without consent and taxed without representation, therefore

Resolved, That we demand suffrage for the women of New-England as their right, and protest against their disfranchisement, as a relic of barbarism.

Whereas, Article 2 of the Federal Constitution expressly provides that "each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States," and *whereas*, the Constitutions of several New-England States contain no restriction upon the exercise of this power by the Legislature; therefore

Resolved, That we call upon the women suffragists of New-England to organize without delay for the purpose of obtaining from our respective State Legislatures next January such an enactment as will entitle women to vote upon the same terms and qualifications as men in the Presidential election of 1872.

Resolved, That we deplore and condemn the general inaction of our New-England Senators and Representatives in Congress, in reference to enfranchising the women of the District of Columbia and of the Territories and in regard to a Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment, and respectfully but firmly call their attention to the honor of New-England—and we respectfully remind these gentlemen that the political rights of women are as sacred to those of the Negro and equally inquisitive properties.

Resolved, That we thank Hon. B. F. BUTLER for his Congressional report in favor of woman's right to vote; also Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN for his Woman Suffrage Amendment to the District bill; also the fifty-five Representatives who voted in its favor.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Massachusetts Legislature to submit a resolution in favor of His Excellency Gov. CLAFLIN to amend the constitution which now excuses women as wife, mother and widow is a signal illustration of the injustice of class legislation.

Resolved, That the argument against the aristocracy of sex and a new evidence of the necessity of impartial suffrage for men and women.

Resolved, That the majority of the Judiciary Committee and Legislature of Massachusetts, who contemptuously gave the petitioners for woman suffrage "leave to withdraw," without assigning a single reason for refusing their request, have been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty to the Women of Massachusetts, and have violated their principles as Republicans and as Democrats, and have virtually admitted that there is no argument against women's equal right to a voice in making the laws she is required to obey.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Connecticut, in refusing to refer the Woman suffrage petition to a Special Committee, have shown a reprehensible disregard of the interests and feelings of one-half of their constituents.

Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention of Vermont, in refusing to consider the Woman Suffrage Amendment proposed by the Council of Censors, and by an almost unanimous vote against it, have done discredit to their State and have violated the principles and convictions of their most enlightened citizens.

Resolved, That we rejoice to learn that the woman suffragists of Maine are about to organize a State Society auxiliary to the American Woman Suffrage Association, and hereby pledge them our cordial sympathy and co-operation.

Resolved, That we unanimously adopt the following resolution passed by the Parent Society at its recent Mass Convention in New-York:

Resolved, That the right of woman to participate in making the laws she is required to obey has nothing to do with special social theories; that the attempts recently made in New-York and elsewhere to associate the woman suffrage cause with the doctrine of free love, and to hold it responsible for the crimes and follies of individuals, is an outrage upon common sense and decency and an insult to the virtue and intelligence of the women of America.

And, whereas, the embodiment at justice as the rule of individual and national life is the highest object of human existence and, *whereas*, New-England has nobly aspired, from its very foundation, to establish what they conceived to be a Christian Commonwealth upon the immutable principle of liberty, therefore

Resolved, That the New-England Woman Suffrage Association will never disband till its object is attained, and that we pledge ourselves to exert every legitimate, moral and political influence for the establishment of a republican form of Government upon the sacred soil of the North American Continent.

The other resolutions thank every prominent friend of the cause, and endorse the resolutions of the recent mass convention in New-York.

The manner in which the resolutions were received, as they were severally read, is noteworthy. That thanking BURLEIGH fell flat, not a solitary clap being heard in its support, but that declaring that the sisters would never disband so long as there was work for them to do was received with tumultuous applause.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

At the afternoon session, Senator WILSON, Representative JULIAN and Rev. Mr. VIBBERTS, a younger member of the Legislature, who made a handsome impression by an elaborate speech and energetic work in behalf of the women's prayer, made the principal speeches. The work of the Convention was virtually over with the adoption of the resolutions and the organization of the working committees for the year, but speeches were made and listened to until late in the afternoon and during the evening. It is the intention of the working advocates of woman's rights to more thoroughly stump this State this next season than ever any political party stumped it before, so as to bring out in the next Legislature a strong, emphatic vote in their favor. Every office-holder and candidate for office will have a pertinent question argued before him at every turn, and the political conventions will be forced to "consider" the appeals of the women in their proceedings and platform.

MUNROE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 30.—The Woman Suffrage Convention was addressed, today by Mrs. Blackwell, Charles W. Slack, Grace Greenwood, Margaret Campbell, Amasa Walker, Lucretia Mott and Margaret Lucas, of England, sister of JNO. BRIGHT. GRACE GREENWOOD contended that clergymen should be encouraged in the good work they had undertaken, for it was not only fair but pleasant that the pulpit, which had ever preached at women, should now preach for them. Mrs. LUCAS spoke of what the friends of woman suffrage were doing in England. During the present session of Parliament the bill to extend the right of suffrage to women was brought before the House of Commons, and they considered that they had made very great progress since the last year in the bill is brought forward. The women of England, she said, had labored hard since Spring to advance the cause, feeling that this was just the crisis of the movement. They were not so far advanced as their sisters in America, as they did not ask as yet for universal suffrage, but for household suffrage only, though several gentlemen contended that married women had equal rights with those not married, and that suffrage should be extended to all. However, it was a mere question of time. The women there, as here, were slandered by their opponents, and several members of Parliament opposed them because they were afraid they would ask for a seat in the House of Commons. That question would be left to a future generation, for English women were not quite ready for that yet. The fact was the women were thoroughly roused on the question of suffrage; they were holding a great fight on the licensing system under the Contagious Diseases Act, and had developed views and ideas which would forever keep their eyes open on this question, for it was the ground work of all their misery. Then came the question of temperance—a great one, truly, which they would have to handle when they got the right to vote. The Woman's property bill had just been made progress in Great Britain.

The afternoon session was opened by Rev. Mr. BOWLES, of Cambridge, in an attempt to refute the outside idea that woman was physically incapable of active participation in a political canvas, saying that if her physique was below the average of that of men, her brain would lead her in the right direction. Mrs. WILBUR, of the New-York Scrolls, read a paper supporting the idea that a woman had the right to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and requiring the passage of the Sixteenth. She opposed the word "privilege," as applied to an inherent right, and "male" had been expunged from the Constitution by the 14th Stand of war, and now the obnoxious "male" should also be taken out. Senator WILSON, in a brief speech, fully indorsed the movement, and was highly complimented for his action. Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, of Brooklyn, claimed the equal right of girls to receive the physical as well as intellectual culture, and protested against the unfair distribution of the world's work, wherein men were required to overwork themselves to support "appearances" in their families.

The resolutions were taken up separately, and passed with little debate, the only opposition manifested being to the resolution denouncing those who charged the movement with free-love objects. LUCRETIA MOTT thought the resolution was out of place. STEPHEN S. FOSTER considered it highly proper. Mrs. LIVERMORE stated her belief in a disavowal of free-love objects, especially as the head of a paper that claimed so loud in the interest had been charged with advocating and practicing free love. W. S. ROBINSON advocated the resolution because of its vagueness; he considered it the only redeeming feature.

An attempt was made to refer it back to the committee, to make its wording more pointed, but it failed, and the, house of contention passed by a large majority. Mr. CHAS. R. REMOND (colored) protested against the flings of Mr. BLACKWELL at the "ignorant negroes" who had received the suffrage in advance of women, and the latter disclaimed any disrespect in his comparisons.

At the evening session STEPHEN J. FOSTER offered a set of independent resolutions, not for adoption, but for the consideration of the Association, asserting that self-government by the ballot was a safeguard of all rights, and he who denied it to women was guilty of a political crime; that the defense of the right was more important than any other party or political question; that no man who believed in self-government could consistently support a party that ignored the universal ballot; that the time had come for the launching of the cause in political form in this State, with the persistent purpose of controlling the complexion of the next Legislature, and the approaching Presidential vote; urging the formation of organizations to secure signers of a petition to the Legislature for striking out the word "male" from the statutes, and other changes; allowing women to vote; and declaring that every man who accepted as fundamental truths either the Declaration of Independence or the Sermon on the Mount, know that women had equal rights with himself. And to withhold from them their free exercise was an offence which stamped him with the double infamy of tyrant and hypocrite. The last declared that the great body of the clergy and church members, by conspiring with politics to deprive women of their God-given rights, and subjecting them to masculine despotism, evinced profound ignorance of Christ's teaching, and forfeited all claim to reorganization. JULIA WARD HOWE was re-elected President. A long list of Vice-Presidents was also chosen. Mrs. ADELE HAZLETT, of Michigan, spoke urgently on the general subject, and claimed that JOHN STUART MILL, WENDELL PHILLIPS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, even BEN. BUTLER, and hosts of other public men were with them. Collector RUSSEL said that fact was woman's forte, and would show itself if she obtained the ballot, though he regretted she had moved so soon. Mrs. MARY J. LIVERMORE closed the meeting with a severe attack upon the Legislatures, saying that she was sometimes astonished at her ability to appear before either branch of it, and not hiss like a goose. The doxology was sung, and the meagre audience, who, taken by surprise, consented to pay twenty-five cents each to witness the proceedings, dispersed.

A MURDERER'S FUNERAL.

Burial of Charles Hacker—Reception of the Body by the Relatives—Strange Reports.

Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

STONE ARABIA, May 29.—The town of Stone Arabia lies about four miles north of Palatine Bridge, and contains some very excellent land, whose crops have made the people rich; but as a class they are ignorant and much behind the age, and retain in many cases the brogue of Holland. In this town CHARLES HACKER was born forty-nine years ago, and here he desired to be buried. Among the most degraded of the "Stone Bobby Dutes," as they are termed, are HACKER'S kindred. A week before his death they had invited the widow to bring the body there, and hence on Friday afternoon the undertaker started with hearse and coffin for the place. The widow remained behind, intending to go up on Sabbath, when the funeral was to take place. The undertaker expected the friends would receive the remains with decent respect, but he was most disagreeably surprised when he reached his destination. The first place he stopped was at the house of JOHN HACKER, (brother of CHARLES,) whose wife immediately rushed out of the house like a fury and opened a volley of oaths. She exclaimed, "You shan't bring *that* in here. If you do I'll break the thing to pieces." The woman continued in this strain till the undertaker was satisfied that he had come to the wrong place, and he asked JOHN what should be done. JOHN didn't "care what he did, but he might try LOS." "LOS," or ALONZO, JOHN'S son, lived at a distance of a half mile. The undertaker came there with the coffin, and was again greeted by feminine innocence. LOS'S woman cursed and swore as bad almost as JOHN'S, and added that "the thing would spook the house." "LOS" joined in with the woman, although he had personally invited the funeral, for at first it had been proposed to bury the body at Fonda, where it would have had decent treatment. At last it was concluded to leave the coffin in a carpenter shop near by, and here it remained from Friday night until Sabbath. By that time a grave had been dug in the family plot, and the funeral took place in an orchard near the carpenter's shop. Rev. NICHOLAS WERT, pastor of the Lutheran Church, officiated. He is a judicious man, and when the text EACKER had selected was handed to him he replied, "I cannot use that." This text was, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil," &c. Mr. WERT then proceeded with an able discourse on the words, "If ye live according to the flesh ye shall die," &c., a theme which, as all will perceive, is appropriate to EACKER'S history. When this had been done, the coffin was placed in a wagon and conveyed to the grave. There was a large attendance at the orchard, a goodly portion of which attended the burial. In the meantime the wildest rumors are afloat. It has been said that the family would not let him be buried in the old plot, and that he had been brought back to Fonda. Another story is that Dr. BENEDICT, of Palatine, had restored him to life. He was only stunned and had "come to," and was now around his old home. As St. Johnsville the report is widely canvassed that a council of six physicians had been held over the corpse, and the result was that he had been brought to life again. These reports are creating no little excitement, for there is a class which will believe them readily. However, the fact may now be considered as capable of demonstration that EACKER is five feet under ground, and that if he be still alive he cannot live a great while anyhow.

ROMANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Young Couple, Disappointed in Love, Take Poison Together in a City Park—Death of the Girl.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* of Monday has the following details of a tragedy in that city, which has been briefly described in our telegrams:

"On Friday night a sad tragedy was enacted on Prospect Hill. A young lady, eighteen years of age, named EMMA C. HORNE, daughter of Mr. JOHN H. HORNE, who resides at No. 6 Oak, near East Haverhill-street, took arsenic with fatal result. WILLIAM R. SCOTT, a young man about twenty-two years of age, who was with her, also took the poison but escaped the consequences. The girl stated before she died that each administered the deadly potion to the other. The scene of the tragedy was under some trees on Prospect-street, where lights are located.

The family of Miss HORNE are very fine, respectable people. They came from Medfield, in this State, about seven months ago to reside in Boston, about two months since, and Mr. HORNE makes the knives to cut the wood used in manufacturing pulp for the Russell Papermill. SCOTT, who is a shoe-maker by trade, had been making love to the deceased for about two years in Medfield, meeting with no encouragement from the parents, who considered their daughter much too good for him. Since the family have been here, SCOTT has made them two visits, and on Friday had been here about a week. He said that he had got employment on Broadway, and proposed to stay. On Friday noon he said that he was going to Boston, and invited the girl afterward to see her younger sister at Miss HORNE'S on the Common, and asked her to request EMMA to come out to him. The parents were not informed of this until afterward. She went out, and no more was seen of her that night. When the parents became uneasy they learned of the meeting, and then supposed that their daughter had gone to Boston with SCOTT.

The story of the unsuccessful suicide is, that the girl proposed the deed to him, and that he consented; that he procured two ounces of arsenic of an apothecary, about 9 o'clock, and that they went to the place where they were afterward found and took the poison. Both vomited after a while, and he threw up his dose, but it seems that she did not. The fellow says that at 3 o'clock A. M., they being still under the trees, he requested some one who came along to inform Mr. HORNE where they were and that his daughter was sick. The person did not come, or neglected to do it. At about 6 a man who had been at work in BACON'S mill all night, and was on his way home, came along. He was told and went at once. Mr. HORNE came up, saw SCOTT, and asked for his daughter. He was pointed to where she was lying, and procuring a conveyance took her home. SCOTT accompanying them. Dr. SENECA SARGENT was sent for, but neither had then said anything about the poisoning. When the doctor arrived, however, the fact had been revealed, and Dr. GEORGE W. SARGENT was called also, but the girl was in a dying condition, and expired by 8 o'clock. She was earnest in acquitting SCOTT of blame.

The City Marshal, hearing of the circumstances, directed Assistant Marshal BATCHELDER to go to the house and arrest SCOTT, and he was brought to the Police Station and locked up. He is quite cool and composed about the matter. A short time before he left Mr. HORNE'S house on Friday, Mrs. HORNE was bantering and laughing at him. He remarked, "You will laugh out of the other side of your mouth soon," or words to that effect. A post-mortem examination was held by Drs. SENECA and G. W. SARGENT, and the fact was revealed of the presence of arsenic in large quantities in the stomach. Brain was much inflamed. It is known that deceased was strictly virtuous, and the rash act is only to be attributed to an imagination unhappily too romantic for her welfare.

The nature of the charge to be made against SCOTT is not stated, but it would seem to be a pretty clear case of manslaughter, at least. The consent of a party to be murdered certainly does not remove the criminality of the one who commits the act, and the attempt of the murderer to kill himself will not absolve him. An inquest was held by Coroner LAMB on Sunday afternoon, the jury consisting of Messrs. Charles Smith, G. W. Hall, C. G. Barker, W. F. Kimball, C. B. French and Dyer S. Hall. About all of the evidence was that of SCOTT and the surgeons. SCOTT testified to purchasing the poison at the request of Miss HORNE, and to her taking it first at the Sparket bridge, near the paper-mills, to his taking it about twenty minutes afterward, to her fainting, soon after, and then walking up the hill about an hour after. He said nothing in his testimony about the 3 o'clock matter, and his testimony differed materially from other statements. He said that each took their own poison. The girl was for some reason called "Rena Horne," and she so signed herself, though her real name was EMMA C. HORNE.

The verdict was to the effect that deceased came to her death by taking arsenic procured by W. R. SCOTT, late of Worcester, for the purpose, and that the two mutually agreed to take their own lives. SCOTT was fully committed to answer the charge of murder.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

The Correspondence Between the Harvard and Yale Crews.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes, at the request of the Harvard Boat Club, the following correspondence between it and the Yale Club, relative to the proposed race. In December last, the Harvard crew received from Yale this challenge:

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 10, 1870.

To George Bass, President H. U. B. C.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, in behalf of the Yale University crews, hereby challenge the Harvard University crew to row a straight-away six-oar shell race, upon the 14th of July, 1871, on any course here-after agreed upon.

J. H. FORD, President,
L. S. BOOMER, Secretary Y. U. B. C.

The action taken by Harvard in regard to the above resulted in the following letter:

MARCH 27, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard University Boat Club, held to consider the challenge of the Yale University Boat Club, it was decided that the H. U. B. C. is willing to meet the Y. U. B. C. in any race where both parties will have fair play. In order to attain this desirable end, you are requested to send two delegates to a convention to be held at the Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, April 15, 1871, for the purpose of establishing a union regatta of American colleges. A notification of your intention to attend the convention would greatly favor the undersigned.

Yours very respectfully,
C. E. GOULD, President H. U. B. C.
H. S. MUDGE, Secretary H. U. B. C.
To the Y. U. B. C.

Yale refused to attend the convention and wrote on, desiring that the challenge should be disposed of separately. Harvard then made the following reply:

CAMBRIDGE, May 17, 1871.

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in March, to consider Yale's challenge, no definite action was taken, for the following reasons: First, it was thought that the challenge was accepted without some better understanding between the two Clubs, the results would probably be as unsatisfactory this year as it was last; secondly, if the challenge was accepted unconditionally, Yale would maintain the same objections to other colleges entering the university race this year that she did to their taking part in the Freshman race last year, although the Convention of Delegates at Springfield did not recommend, as upon to all American colleges; thirdly, Yale could only oblige Harvard to row the same kind of race for the championship as that in which it was gained.

For these reasons, and knowing that other colleges were desirous of taking part in the coming University race, it was decided to waive all the privileges of being champion, and to invite all the American colleges interested in boating to meet at Springfield, and there establish on a firmer basis the same college union regatta that was first instituted in 1869. This has been done. It was thought if Harvard were to row but Yale alone with all American colleges, at whatever time and place they should determine, that Yale would consider the challenge accepted, and would immediately enter the coming regatta; especially as it was decided that the regatta should be a "straight away" race, and would probably be rowed at Springfield, conditions which Yale favored in her challenge. But if reports are true, Yale has determined to take part in no race with Harvard until her challenge shall be literally answered. Although that challenge was virtually answered by Harvard's action in regard to the Springfield Convention, in order in no way to hinder Yale's entering the coming regatta, her challenge is now answered literally.

The convention at Springfield appointed a regatta committee to make all necessary rules and regulations for the coming regatta, and to see that they are strictly observed. All parties, therefore, are sure of a fair play. Harvard will be happy to meet Yale, together with other American colleges, in the coming annual regatta of American colleges, at whatever time and place it may take place. If Yale refuses to take part in the annual regatta of American colleges, Harvard insists on the right of the challenge" party to name the time and place of the race, and Yale can only row for the championship a race similar to the one in which she was last year defeated.

Very truly yours,
C. E. GOULD, President H. U. B. C.,
ROBERT GRANT, Secretary H. U. B. C.

Mr. I. H. FORD, President Y. U. B. C.

The following was the reply of Yale:

NEW-HAVEN, May 25, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of May 17 was read before the Yale Boat Club yesterday, and was received as a non-acceptance of their challenge of Dec. 10, 1870.

The time between this and the day of the race being insufficient for final preparation, and the crew having in consequence disbanded, the officers of the Club were instructed not to recognize any future acceptance of the challenge.

Yours with respect,
I. H. FORD, President Y. U. B. C.

G. H. GOULD, Esq.
ROBERT GRANT, Esq.

Yale at the same time published in the leading daily papers statements similar to the above. The following is the reply of Harvard:

CAMBRIDGE, May 22, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 25th has been received. It is evident that the Y. U. B. C. has entirely misconstrued the meaning of our letter of the 17th inst. We are unable to see how it was possible for Yale to understand that letter as a rejection of her challenge.

Harvard as the challenged party simply named the regatta of American colleges for the time and place of the race, and we call attention to the fact that in our letter we did not refuse to row at any other time and place if Yale should insist upon it. The challenged party has the right to name the time and place and for any distance that they choose. The Y. U. B. C. may name, if it wishes, the Y. U. B. C. regatta course, and upon a date which will conflict with Harvard's engagement with the Atlanta B. C. and with the other at the coming regattas. If the Yale crew have no confidence in themselves thinking that they cannot get a position for the race, we will remind them that the same time the race was not settled last year until nearly 1 and that in the present case they can row their own time.

G. H. GOULD, President H. U. B. C.
ROBERT GRANT, Secretary H. U. B. C.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

Some of the Recent Victims of the Murdering Outlaws—Official Statement.

The following proclamation from Gov. SCOTT, of South Carolina, offering rewards for the perpetrators of recent Kuklux outrages, shows something of the extent of their villainous operations during the past few weeks:

Whereas, The peace and tranquility of certain sections of the State of South Carolina have been interrupted by assemblages of disguised men, who have assailed and injured peaceful citizens, to their detriment and serious injury, involving, in many cases, atrocious murders, upon quiet and unoffending citizens, of which the following are enumerated:

ROBERT MAYSON (white), of Union county, consisting of himself, his wife and daughter, residing not far from Oro, Chesterfield County, was summoned from his house in the night by a disguised party, and shot at the door, from the effects of which he died a short time after. His wife followed him to the door and was shot through the face, killing her instantly. His daughter, imploring the party to desist, was shot in the thigh, from the effect of which her leg was amputated, from which she died.

MYER JOHNSON (colored) was murdered near McKenzie's Mill, Darlington County, about four weeks since, by a disguised party of white men, who entered his house and shot him, inflicting wounds from the effects of which he died a few days afterward.

DANIEL EDWARDS (colored), was hung near Coward's Turn-out, Williamsburg County, on the night of the 27th April, by a band of disguised men, having been dragged from his bed.

ALEXANDER MCCLAIN (colored), was hung near Green's Church, Williamsburg County, on or about the night of April 28, by a band of disguised men.

PETER LEMON, (colored,) a County Commissioner, was murdered on the road, about two and a half miles from Kingstree Court-house, Thrcen-an County, on or about the 20th of April, being riddled by buck-shot, by a party unknown.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in order that the parties to these murders and outrages may be apprehended and appropriately punished, do hereby issue this my proclamation, that a reward of $300 is hereby offered for the apprehension and delivery of any and every person or persons, in any part of this state, with proof to convict them of having aided or participated in any or either of these acts of violence and murder, or of having knowledge, threatened the life of any one who will give the State said rewards shall be paid to any persons, either military or civilians, who may be entitled to receive them by arresting the offenders against the laws.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.
[L. S.] at Columbia, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the ninety-fifth year of American Independence.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.
F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of State.

A Faithful, Efficient and Honest County Judge Compelled to Resign—Gov. Scott's Comments.

Hon. JAMES C. LEAHY, Judge of Probate in Newberry County, South Carolina, on the 13th inst. sent to Gov. SCOTT a formal resignation of his office, saying he had become fully convinced that his life is in imminent danger, and that he had failed to receive the protection which the Government should extend to all its citizens. At the same time ten members of the Newberry County Bar sent a letter to Gov. SCOTT, in which they said that they had been informed of the resignation of Judge LEAHY, who, they added, "has most faithfully discharged the duties of his important and responsible office up to the present time," and asked that another person be placed temporarily in charge of the office. To these gentlemen Gov. SCOTT replied in the following terms:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, May 22, 1871.

Messrs. Simeon Fair, [illegible] James M. Baxter, Silas Johnstone, C. [illegible], Y. J. Pope and others.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the receipt of your petition that, if I should see fit to accept the resignation of JAMES C. LEAHY, Esq., Judge of Probate for Newberry County, I will at once appoint JOHN T. PETERSON to administer the said office until a successor may be elected according to law. I cannot and will not accept a resignation tendered under such circumstances as Judge LEAHY states, because his life is in imminent danger, and failing to receive the protection which Government should extend to each and every citizen—nor would you expect me to receive it.

My object is the appointment of good and efficient public officers. In this case there is no complaint against the incumbent of the office, and if there were any doubts on this subject, they would be satisfactorily dispelled by your voluntary and emphatic declaration that he (Mr. LEAHY) has "most faithfully discharged the duties of his important and responsible office up to the present time." I had hoped, gentlemen, that after the recent demonstration of the leading citizens of the State, constituting a most important assemblage of property-holders and taxpayers, in which violence and lawlessness were, with entire unanimity, denounced and repudiated, there would have been at least a momentary lull in the promulgation of gratuitous and wanton edicts, by which the peace and tranquility of neighborhoods are disturbed, the personal safety of officers of the Government threatened, and the stability of the Government itself involved. Trusting, gentlemen, that you will see nothing in the movement contemplated to be encouraged and much to be deprecated, and that I may have your aid and encouragement in upholding the law, and in sustaining a faithful and efficient public officer, who "has most faithfully discharged the duties of his important and responsible office."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention meets in Columbus to-morrow, and will probably be large and spirited. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* prays for a short platform, concise and to the point—plain, definite and clear. And it says:

"The leading candidates for Governor are Gen. GEORGE W. MCCOOK, of Jefferson; Hon. S. F. CARY, of Hamilton; Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Butler; Gen. DURBIN WARD, of Warren, and Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., of Fairfield. Col. CAMPBELL, it is understood, would accept the nomination tendered to him, but will not urge his claims before the Convention. The probabilities are strong that only the names of MCCOOK and EWING will be balloted for."

How the Baltimoreans Have Changed Their Minds Respecting Statuary.

From the Baltimore American, May 30.

It will be remembered by many persons in this city that during the first administration of Mayor SWANN a hue and cry was raised by some super-delicate people against some statuary that adorned the beautiful grounds around the dwelling of Mr. THOMAS WINANS, on West Baltimore-street. A resolution was actually introduced into the City Council at the time, reflecting upon what they affected to call "nude figures" in the Winans grounds, but which in reality were works of art of the rarest description that Mr. WINANS had obtained in Europe at heavy cost, and which any other city would have been proud to have within its limits. Mr. WINANS, justly indignant at such a queer public sentiment, and in order that he might at least indulge his own taste for art without criticism, immediately had down all handsome iron railing which inclosed his grounds and erected in its stead a high brick wall, shutting out from public view perhaps the most beautiful spot in Baltimore. Of course this summary and effective rebuke to the "over-pious prudes" many citizens were debarred from what they esteemed a very great pleasure, though none questioned Mr. WINANS' right to do what he pleased with his own property. Yesterday many of the leading residents in that section of the city presented a petition to Mr. WINANS asking him to remove the brick wall and replace the iron railing. In the afternoon HENRY DUVALL, Esq., President of the Second Branch of the City Council, offered a preamble and resolution in his Branch making the same request of Mr. WINANS if consistent with his feelings. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the residents of West Baltimore and, in fact, all the citizens may congratulate themselves upon the early restoration of this beautiful square to the ornaments of the city.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

Official Report of the Slaughter of Men, Women and Children in the Camp Grant Reservation in Arizona.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the official report and correspondence relative to the recent massacre of Apache Indians, men, women and children, on the Camp Grant Reservation, Arizona, as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP LOWELL, A. T.,
May 2, 1871.

To the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arizona, Fort Whipple, Ariz.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward you that the Indians, about 300 in number, who had claimed, and were living under the protection of the Government of this post, were attacked at their camp on the Rio Aravaypa, twenty-two miles from this post, at daybreak this morning, by a strong party of citizens from Tucson.

An express from Capt. DUNN, commanding Camp Lowell, giving me information of the departure of the party, was received late a little before 6 o'clock A. M. I immediately sent a party to the Indian camp—found it deserted and the dead bodies of twenty-one women and children, and old man and a boy recently killed. Seventy-eight head left by the party of the whites, the Camado del Oro, taking some few children captives. Capt. STANWOOD, with Troop H, Third Cavalry, is absent on scout. Since these Indians have been at this post they have done everything in their power to prove their sincerity and good faith; they will be quite likely to suspect some treachery on the part of the military. If possible I shall get a messenger to them, but doubt if it will be possible to induce them to return. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROYAL E. WHITMAN,
First Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Capt. Thomas S. Dunn, Twenty-first Infantry:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Sergeant with dispatches arrived at 7½ A. M., too late to save the lives of some thirty unsuspecting women and children. I am informed that the party took quite a number of children prisoners. They will undoubtedly be taken to Tucson, and the Government no longer recognizes private ownership of human beings, they should be turned over to your post.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROYAL E. WHITMAN,
First Lieutenant Third United States Cavalry, Commanding Post.

CAMP LOWELL, Arizona Territory, May 2, 1871.

A letter in regard to the above case arrived here by mail this day, of which the following is a true copy:

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP GRANT, Arizona Territory,
May 1, 1871.

Capt. Thomas S. Dunn, Twenty-first Infantry United States Army, Commanding Camp Lowell, A.T.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the details of the late Indian massacre at this post, are more horrible than at first supposed. Sixty-three dead children have been found, and when camp was reached are dead or missing. All save eight are women and children. Owing to the absence of Captain STANWOOD with the cavalry company, I am unable to go or send any sufficient force to recover the prisoners. Mr. TONGUE, a citizen, cognizant of the facts, goes to Tucson to-night at my solicitation, that immediate steps may be taken to recover the women and children, or the dead friends from a life of debauched servitude. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will use your authority as an officer of the United States Army and a Post Commander, in the accomplishment of the above object. I beg leave to call your particular attention to the fact that these people had delivered themselves up to the charge of the post, and can be retaken as prisoners of war.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROYAL E. WHITMAN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry, U. S. A., Commanding Post.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. S. DUNN,
Captain Twenty-first Infantry, Commanding Post.

CAMP GRANT, Arizona Territory, April 30, 1871.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Department of Arizona, Drum Barracks, California:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Indians, about 300 in number, who had claimed, and were living under the protection of the Government of this post, were attacked at their camp on the Rio Aravaypa, twenty-two miles from this post, at daybreak this morning, by a strong party of citizens from Tucson.

An express from Capt. DUNN, commanding Camp Lowell, giving me information of the departure of the party, was received late a little before 6 o'clock A. M. I immediately sent a party to the Indian camp—found it deserted and the dead bodies of twenty-one women and children, and old man and a boy recently killed. Seventy-eight head left by the party of the whites, the Camado del Oro, taking some few children captives. Capt. STANWOOD, with Troop H, Third Cavalry, is absent on scout. Since these Indians have been at this post they have done everything in their power to prove their sinc

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales of unimproved City lots at the Exchange yesterday, (May 30,) by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. and ALLEN & BROWN respectively, were largely attended, and the property sold well, the prices being better generally than any realized for some time past. The former firm disposed of twenty-six lots in all situate on Eighteen and Eighty-first streets, near Avenue A, on Avenue A and on Eighty-first-street, near First-avenue. Full details are given in the recapitulation below. ALLEN & BROWN, by order of the executors of E. N. FAIRCHILD, deceased, sold forty-eight lots belonging to the Fairchild estate, located respectively on Broadway, Two Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, on Ninth-avenue and Two Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and on Two Hundred and Fifteenth and Two Hundred and Sixteenth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, at public auction four lots on Two Hundred and Eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and two lots on Vermilyea-avenue, north of Dyckman-street. Full details also below with names of purchasers. The sales were all of a bona fide character, although some of the Fairchild lots were taken at the indoing valuation by parties interested in the estate. The quotation of values, however, is by no means low. The piece of ground on Crosby-street, near Spring, recently occupied by PERLAN & COLLENDER as a billiard-table manufactory, offered by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., was not sold, no bids being received. For the tenement property, No. 182 Mulberry-street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, upon which three buildings are erected, offered by A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., bids amounting to $14,000 were made, but no sale effected. HAZARD APTHORP & Co., as an assignee's sale, disposed of the property, real and personal, belonging to the Lone's Peak Mining Company, of Colorado; sold to Mr. CROMBY for $31,000. Also McELDEN, WILKINS & Co. adjourned a legal sale of a track of land on the Kingsbridge road, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, until June 15. No further business was transacted. In reference to suburban sales, that at Rutherford Park, N. J., conducted by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., was well attended. Particulars will be published to-morrow.

For to-day, the auctions noticed to take place at the Exchange are those of a legal nature, at which sales of City property will be made by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, JAMES M. MILLER and JAMES A. FLEURY. In Brooklyn J. COLE will conduct an important Supreme Court sale of Brooklyn realty, while at Newburgh, Orange County, and at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, JOHNSON & MILLER and S. DUNCAN & Co. respectively will dispose of a large number of desirable suburban lots and plots. For information in regard to these sales, reference is made to the advertisement in another column. To-morrow the sale at Whitestone comes off at auction, under the direction of Amy J. Bleecker, Son & Co., in the result of which great interest is evinced by the real estate public. The sale of the Dyckman estate at the Exchange on Wednesday of next week, June 7, is also an exciting topic of conversation among investors and others.

In regard to property offered otherwise than at public auction, attention is called to the enterprise of the Ocean River Land Improvement Company of Staten Island, as advertised through our business columns. The lots offered are located at Southfield, Staten Island, and are 1,200 in number, embraced in the farm formerly owned by Mr. SAMUEL Sampson. The character of the property can be seen in New-York, with the impetus given to Staten Island real estate by the recent operations therein, the scheme should succeed. The terms of sale are liberal, and, in addition, other advantages are offered to purchasers worthy of consideration.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 30.

NEW-YORK.

By Messrs. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot 5 s. Avenue A and 81st-st., 25x100.5, $1,000 each.
1 lot, s. e. 81st-st., 100.5 e. of Avenue A, 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 cash.
1 lot, s. e. 81st-st., 125.5 e. of Avenue A, 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 cash.
2 lots s. e. 81st-st., 150.5 e. of Avenue A, each 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 each.
1 lot s. e. 81st-st., 200.5 e. of Avenue A, 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 cash.
1 lot s. e. 81st-st., 225.5 e. of Avenue A, 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 cash.
2 lots s. e. 81st-st., 250.5 e. of Avenue A, each 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 each.
2 lots s. e. 81st-st., 275.5 e. of Avenue A, each 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 each.
2 lots s. e. 81st-st., 300.5 e. of Avenue A, each 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 each.
2 lots s. e. 81st-st., 325.5 e. of Avenue A, each 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 each.
1 lot s. e. 81st-st., 350.5 e. of Avenue A, 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 cash.
1 lot s. e. 81st-st., 375.5 e. of Avenue A, 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 cash.
1 lot s. e. 81st-st., 400.5 e. of Avenue A, 25x100.5, on above, $1,000 cash.
1 lot s. e. 81st-st.,

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 3
WILLE DE PARIS.....BURROWS.....Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, July 1
LAFAYETTE.....ROSSEAU.....Saturday, July 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$70
Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking these steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked to all parts of Ireland, and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"ETNA" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Iowa.....Sat., June 3 | Declaration.....Wed., May 31
Europa.....Sat., June 10 | Britannia.....Wed., June 7
Italia.....Wed., June 14 | Alsatian.....Wed., June 14
Columbia.....Sat., June 24 | Caledonia.....Wed., June 21
Anglia.....Sat., July 1 | Siberian.....Wed., June 28
Australia.....Sat., July 8 | Assyria.....Wed., July 5

And regularly every Saturday and Wednesday thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

Cabin tickets, $65 and $75, according to location.

Children between one and twelve years, half price.

Steerage passage ticketed and provisioned for twelve meals, or other food commensurate, $30.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $30.

Excursion tickets, good for one year, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's office in
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC,
3,400 tons burden—1,500 horse-power each—
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

COMMODORE, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Canada Quay, Jersey City. First cabin accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany these steamers.

RATES—Cabin passage, $80 gold, or $90 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $60, currency.

Tickets issued to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For passage of friends and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, May 31 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Samaria, Thursday, June 8
Java, Saturday, June 10 | Abyssinia, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21 | Algeria, Saturday, June 17
China, Wednesday, June 28 | Bavaria, Saturday, June 24
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 | Siberia, Thursday, June 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday and Saturday steamers, carrying Steerage Passengers only.

First Cabin, $120, gold. | Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin Tickets to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$260, gold.

By the Thursday steamers, carrying Second Cabin Passengers only.

First Cabin, $80, gold. | Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$120, gold.

Steamers leaving from Liverpool and Queenstown every Wednesday and Saturday.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's Offices, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP

CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Canal-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., WEDNESDAY, May 31st inst.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

NEMESIS.....Thursday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, June 10, 11 M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax.).....Tuesday, June 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To London.....$80 | To London.....$85
To Paris.....$90 | To Paris.....$95

Steerage rates also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets issued to bring out friends at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOSEPH H. OAKLEY, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, May 31, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Groom, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Summer, Saturday, June 10, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30, currency.

Passage to Londonderry, Havre, Glasgow, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $75, currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHILDEAY.....May 31, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. W. THOMAS.....June 14, at 9 A. M.
ERIADNO, Capt. PIKE.....June 21, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. SCANTLIN.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....June 21, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, gold.....$80
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,).....$30, currency.

For freight or other passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GUION, No. 58 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Saturday, June 3 | Siberia, Saturday, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$120, gold.

Steamer leaves from Liverpool and Queenstown every Saturday, taking passengers.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For further passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP

CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Canal-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., WEDNESDAY, May 31st inst.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

NEMESIS.....Thursday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, June 10, 11 M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax.).....Tuesday, June 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To London.....$80 | To London.....$85
To Paris.....$90 | To Paris.....$95

Steerage rates also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets issued to bring out friends at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOSEPH H. OAKLEY, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC,
3,400 tons burden—1,500 horse-power each—
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

COMMODORE, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Canada Quay, Jersey City. First cabin accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany these steamers.

RATES—Cabin passage, $80 gold, or $90 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $60, currency.

Tickets issued to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHILDEAY.....May 31, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. W. THOMAS.....June 14, at 9 A. M.
ERIADNO, Capt. PIKE.....June 21, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. SCANTLIN.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....June 21, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, gold.....$80
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,).....$30, currency.

For freight or other passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GUION, No. 58 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Saturday, June 3 | Siberia, Saturday, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$120, gold.

Steamer leaves from Liverpool and Queenstown every Saturday, taking passengers.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For further passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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JOSEPH H. OAKLEY, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, May 31, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Groom, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Summer, Saturday, June 10, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30, currency.

Passage to Londonderry, Havre, Glasgow, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $75, currency.

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P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 5 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 26 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

HAVANA, SUGAR AND VERA CRUZ.

REGULAR AND RELIABLE LINE.
Sailing Pier 37 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Dealaz.....Wednesday, May 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT SECURED.

READ.—United States Passports procurable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUAL.

This Road covers 110 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a saving of 70 miles of transportation to and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

No. 9 Wall-st.,

Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rate.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Wall-st.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY FOR THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue circular notes on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
REMOVED TO NO. 40 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

CITY OF MONTGOMERY BONDS.

Indorsed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, bearing interest at eight per cent, payable in the City of New-York 1st of January and July.

These bonds have about seventeen years to run, and are regarded as very good for investment. A small amount of these bonds are for sale by

HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.,

at ninety per cent, and accrued interest.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS of REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN } RAILWAY COMPANY.
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF } NEW-YORK, Nos. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD } COMPANY, 7th-av. and 41st-st.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed June 8, and reopened June 14.

J. W. POSHAY, President.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12 noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A.M.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE } INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 26th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,

CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 35 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$100,000—Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due in 1897.

Interest payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this road extends from Henderson on the Ohio River, ninety-nine miles to the State line of Tennessee, forming important connections with CHICAGO, LA FAYETTE, the SOUTH and EAST.

This Road was completed in March last, and is now opened and in successful operation; the net earnings already insure the interest upon the debt beyond any reasonable contingency.

The first and only Mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, (or $10,000 per mile,) secured by a deed of trust to JOHN E. BURNSIDE, of New-York, and EX-Gov. T. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

The price for the present is 93 and accrued interest; at which rate they constitute a safe and very desirable investment.

Any further particulars can be had of

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY.

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 60 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS

of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Bills of Exchange, drawn on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., } NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
May 30, 1871.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors, held at the office of the Company on Monday, May 29, 1871, the following were elected the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Josiah Lane, J. Auchincloss, John Bryan,
W. Whitewright, Oliver S. Carter, E. H. R. Lyman,
R. M. Blatchford, Wm. Barton, R. W. Bleecker,
Caleb Swan, O. E. Sheperd, Jos. A. Sprague,
Thomas W. Gale, J. B. Johnston, H. C. Van Vorst,
W. Blackstone, Sidney Brooks, E. A. Whittemore,
Aston Civill, Henry Parish, John B. Snook.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, R. W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 11 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, } JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City.

ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
C. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. STOKER, TAYLOR & CO., No. 66 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 31st June next, at 3 P. M.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 42 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

FO

THE PATRIOT DEAD.

How Decoration Day Was Observed in This City and Vicinity.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Cemeteries Yesterday.

Interesting Exercises Throughout the Union.

Decorating the Soldiers' Graves—Grand Procession—Appropriate Addresses.

The heavens smiled yesterday upon the nation's commemorative services for her dead heroes. No more beautiful day ever broke on Manhattan Island than that which beamed upon the procession as it marched down Broadway on its loving errand. Long before the line started Union-square was densely crowded. The little white tent was the centre of attraction. From an early hour in the morning friends of the cause continued to pour in with contributions of flowers by armfuls, basketfuls and wagonfuls. More flowers were brought in than the Committee, to use their own words, "knew what to do with," and extra conveyance had to be procured at the last moment to transport the profusion of blooming tributes.

THE MARCH.

At 11 o'clock precisely the column started, headed by a brilliant galaxy of General officers. Gen. JAMES MCQUADE, the Grand Marshal of the day, Major-Gen. WOODWARD and Major-Gen. H. A. BARNUM rode abreast, followed by a brilliant staff of about thirty gentlemen. Among them were: Gen. Dakin, of the Fifth Brigade, and staff; Brig.-Gen. Wm. Ward and staff, of the First Brigade; Gen. Aspinwall, Col. Rockafeller, staff of the Seventy-first; Col. Scott, of the Eighth; Col. Stuart, of the Seventy-ninth; Adjt.-Gen. Perley and Staff, of the First Regiment; Col. Mc-Lees, Col. McDonald, Major Cole, and Gens. Sickway and Master of Gov. HOFFMAN'S staff. Gen. BARNUM, the Department Commander's special staff consisted of Col. J. W. MARSHALL, Adjutant-General; Major J. FORNES, Quartermaster-General; Dr. HOWE, Medical Inspector, and numerous Aids. Gen. SMITH, United States Army, also participated.

Following the staff came the veterans of the Hawkins Zouaves, numbering twenty-five men, under Lieut. O'NEIL, with the Governor's Island Band. The colored men's Veteran Guard attracted much attention by their soldierly appearance. They included the veterans of several military organizations, numbering thirty men, under command of Col. HAWKINS. The funereal car came next, attracting universal attention. It was drawn by six prancing black horses, decorated with rosettes of red, white and blue. The body of the vehicle was hung with black velvet dotted with silver stars, and finished with silver tassels at the corners. From a dense outer edging of evergreen the mound of flowers which filled the vehicle rose blooming in the sun and waving with every breeze. In each corner was an urn filled with living plants, and on a pedestal in the centre of the whole rose a tall vase filled full with verbenas, heliotropes, and a splendid bending rosetree, which crowned the whole. Dr. HELMBOLD'S team, finely decorated followed the funeral car. Then came the Grand Army in the following order:

Post Koltes, No. 22, 110 men; Post Weed, No. 32, 30 men; Post Dahlgren, No. 113, 50 men; Post Sedgwick, No. 11, 80 men; Post James Miller, No. 76, 36 men; Post Winthrop, No. 28, 25 men; Post Sumner, No. 24, 73 men; Post I. I. Stevens, No. 96, 40 men; Post Cameron, No. 79, 50 men; Post Rawlins, No. 38, 60 men; Post Phil. Kearney, No. 8, 65 men. Post Koltes, Commander BRUNINGHUSEN, and Post Sumner, under Commander FRANK CLARK, made a specially fine appearance. A company of the Washington Continentals attached to Post I. I. Stevens, also attracted much attention with their antique uniform.

The great wagon of the American Union Express Company, drawn by twelve large black horses, and two smaller four-horse cars, came next, loaded with a pathetic freight, the crippled veterans. One bore the mark of the Seventy-eighth Regiment. They preceded what to many was the most interesting feature of the whole, the little beneficiaries of the day, the children of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' Orphans. These filled eight Broadway stages, the boys wearing their gray uniform and the girls their white dresses. Many wagons, with flowers and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, closed the procession.

Flags were displayed at half-mast on the City and Federal buildings and on many private buildings in the Bowery and in Broadway. The latter street was lined with spectators.

PHIL. KEARNEY'S GRAVE.

At Trinity Church, where Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY is interred, "Halt!" was given. Post No. 8, which bears the dead hero's name and includes many of his old comrades, then filed into the church-yard to strew the memorial emblems on his tomb. An address was made by Dr. OGILBY, followed by prayer, and a hymn was sung by twenty acolytes in white robes with charming effect. The Post then cast the flowers on the mound, and silently returned to the noisy street, and took their place in the line. At the appointed hour—12 M.—as the head of the line approached the Battery, the guns at Governor's Island thundered forth a salute, to the sound of which the battalions speedily made their way on board the old ferry-boats, and were soon landed at Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

IN BROOKLYN.

There cars were in readiness, drawn by six horses. On these the bulk of the procession was accommodated. Atlantic-avenue was alive with people on their way to Cypress Hills. Invited guests and others rolled along in their carriages. The staff galloped off, glittering and prancing, amid a cloud of dust. And the many cars, with their loads, came more slowly after, amid singing and hurrahs from affiliating organizations.

All along the road were flags hanging at half-mast, and doors and windows were filled with spectators.

ACCESSIONS TO THE RANKS.

At East New-York the delegation from the Metropolis was joined by Post Geo. H. Thomas No. 29, of East New-York, composed of veterans of the Fourteenth Zouaves and others. The post numbered 60 men. Commander W. FORD. They were accompanied also by the Union Hook and Ladder Company, 81 men; Aid Hose Company, 14 men; Neptune Engine Company, 20 men; and Liberty Hose, 18 in number. A little further along the road, waiting in the shade, were found the Williamsburg contingent, Post Mansfield No. 36, with Company A, Kimball Guard, attached. Post Harry Lee No. 31, and Post Farragut No. 13, numbering in all 120 men. At the Cemetery the numbers were still further swelled by Post Wadsworth No. 4, and Post Rankin No. 16, of Brooklyn. All these bore the mark of the service. Gen. JOSEPH HAYES, of Brooklyn, was under command of the whole.

The Cemetery superintendent, Mr. PENTECOST, the observer of a country fair, hucksters' booths, lemonade and ice-cream stands were conspicuous. Flags in great numbers, and the sound was lined with spectators for a quarter of a mile before the preparations and movements had been going on, all converging toward the grand ceremonies at Cypress Hills, some exceedingly interesting ceremonies had been performed at Woodlawn and other cemeteries.

IN MEMORY OF FARRAGUT.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, yesterday, three flags left the navy-yard bound for Woodlawn Cemetery, at Harlem. On board were two companies of the Marine Corps from the navy-yard, under Lieut. Col. TAYLOR, numbering about 120 men, also 200 ladies and gentlemen, including Admiral SMITH, Major-Gen. CATLIN and others. At sunrise the flowers were laid on the green mound where the brave Admiral sleeps. And the eloquent words of Gen. CATLIN'S address and the heavy roll of the musketry borrowed a profound solemnity from the still morning hour. Delegations from the Grand Army of the Republic, comprising Wadsworth Post, Rankin Post, Farragut Post, and the Farragut Lodge of Good Templars, accompanied the expedition.

The Marine Corps paraded again in front of their barracks at 10½ o'clock. They were joined by sixty-five ex-soldiers and sailors, including twenty men from Post Wadsworth No. 4, and twenty from Post Rankin No. 16, G. A. R., under command of W. E. CARNAHAN. Senior Vice-Commander of Post No. 4, and twenty-five men of Farragut Lodge of Good Templars, and all proceeded together to the Marine Hospital, where flowers were strewn on the graves of 600 dead, and military salutes were fired, Chaplain HENDERSON, of the Marine Hospital, making a prayer, and Rev. J. J. HAS an address. At Flatbush Cemetery about fifty graves were decorated. The ceremonies at Green-Wood were under the auspices of Post Stafford No. 3, many of whose comrades lie buried there; the principal feature was the address by Col. W. W. BLISS.

CYPRESS HILLS.

The indefatigable marines, in their splendid uniform, and all the detachments that had been at the various cemeteries, finally came to swell the grand procession at Cypress Hills. At precisely 3½ o'clock the staff came clanking by the speakers' stand, the horses flecked with foam, and the bright accoutrements dim with dust, and the head of the infantry soon appeared marching to the funeral roll of the drums.

The stand was erected beneath some weeping willows in the centre of a natural amphitheatre, and on the hills around were spectators, mostly ladies, sitting beneath the natural shade of the trees or the artificial protection of umbrellas. A pleasant breeze swept over the spot, affording a delicious refreshment after the suffocating, gritty air of the road. As the various bodies marched up they arrayed themselves so as to be within good hearing distance. The Marines formed a long single line in front of the stand, pressing the crowd back and leaving an open space in their front. In theis rear the crippled Veterans first, and afterward the various Posts marched in and took position. The scene had now changed from a breathing into a solemn one. As the beautiful dirge commonly used at burials in the army pealed over the hills it called up memories that cast a peculiar solemnity over that assemblage. As the Veterans appeared, stepping slow to the sad music, the impression was deepened. At this admirably chosen moment the nice-looking little boys, in their play-soldier uniforms, filed into the open space before the Marines, and then the little girls came in white dresses. Tears started then in many an eye.

The stand was now crowded with ladies and gentlemen. In front sat Gen. McQuade, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Gen. Tracy, Gen. Barnum, Gen. Woodward, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Barnum, and other ladies interested in the school. The exercises opened with a hymn by the Brooklyn Choral Union. Rev. Dr. THOMAS offered an affecting prayer. Then the children sung, and Gen. TRACY, who presided, introduced Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST, the speaker of the occasion.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. PENTECOST said:

SOLDIERS OF THE GRAND ARMY AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am here as an apology for the gentleman that should deliver this oration. It has been said that there is a tear in every joy. There is a minor strain in every note of triumph. These green graves about us—graves of those who gave their lives for our country and liberty—are the minor strain in our national song of victory. We are here to scatter flowers on our dead soldiers' graves. Let them be scattered with a lavish hand. While the history of the great struggle for which they died shall last they will be remembered even among their children's children. Whenever there shall be an aspiration for freedom arising from shackled bondsmen, those shall be remembered whom we commemorate today. Feeling that the conflict is still upon us and not to be settled by the gun but by the ballot—feeling that it is a living issue, I wish to impress upon you the importance of preserving, by the exercise of the suffrage, the privileges our dead heroes have gained for us. There is a great cry about politics in the pulpit, but if it is not right to put politics into religion, it is at least right to put a little religion into politics. I do not conceive that my being a minister should prevent me from speaking for the cause I fought for. I will take as a text a speech in this morning's paper—a speech delivered in Atlanta, to people who were mad, in the excitement of the moment, and forgot that they were citizens of the noble and beneficent Government. It was by a man whom I blush to think was born on American soil, under that Government which we love and respect, and which he has endeavored to overthrow. [Cries of "hang him!" "hang him!" and hisses.] The speaker then read extracts, showing that the animus of the speech was to wait until the party in power divides, and then to join the one which gives the nearest guarantees to constitutional liberty, as he (DAVIS) understands constitutional liberty, "I acknowledge nothing as settled by the war," Mr. DAVIS says. Is the Ex-President of the Confederacy to be allowed to travel through the South ostensibly as the agent of a life insurance company, but really to fan into a flame the smouldering fire in the breasts of those who supported and abetted him in his great crime against the nation? Was it for this that a benevolent Government spared his neck? Was it for this that these little girls and boys have been made orphans? Shall we claim that many things have been settled by the war. This country is now free. Men are free before the law. The Union is indivisible. The world has been taught to look on us as steadfast friends in peace and terrible enemies in war. You come here to scatter flowers on common graves. Something yet remains to honor their memory. You must preserve by your ballot, and by the exercise of personal and political influence, the principles they died to defend. If DAVIS is right these dead comrades died fighting for the wrong. Shall we say, "Oh, Mr. DAVIS you did perfectly right," and repudiate those principles our brothers died to defend! [Voices No, No. "Ready to march to-morrow." "They won't dare to fight." Much has been said of the new departure of the Democratic Party, but I for one don't believe that VALLANDIGHAM and those fellows intend to acknowledge the issues settled which were raised by the war.

After a benediction by Mr. THOMAS, details spread over the cemetery to scatter the flowers, which was done with great profusion.

The arrangements at the grand stand were as conspicuously bad as the arrangements of the Committee in this City were good. After annoying invited guests by press and bustle, the Police, when the emergency came, proved totally useless in keeping the crowd back. Almost as soon as the exercises commenced, a crowd rushed in, so as totally to hide out of sight the little girls of the Union Home and School, who had been purposely placed inside so that they could see and be seen. Rough characters were even allowed to get on the stand, where they bullied and insulted several gentlemen in a conspicuous manner.

Memorial Services at the Academy of Music—Addresses of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and Others.

The memorial services by the Grand Army of the Republic in honor of the Union dead, came off last evening at the Academy of Music, the surplus funds to be donated for the Union home and school for soldiers' and sailors' orphans. Owing to the extreme heat, which rendered indoor gatherings very uncomfortable, the attendance was not large, but this was in part compensated for by the enthusiasm of the audience. The platform was filled with leading members of the Bar, the medical profession, the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, and others, including the following: Gen. Irwin McDowell, the Chairman, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Cols. Marshall, Burtis, Jackson, McDonald and Willis, Gens. Buckley, Barnum, Cochrane, Capt. Gibbons, Gen. Jeff. Davis, Gen. Barnard, (engineers,) Col. Ryan, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Rev. T. T. Kendrick and others. The Governor's Island Band performed a choice selection of national airs during the evening.

Prayer was said by Rev. Mr. KENDRICK.

The chairman, after a few introductory remarks, introduced Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, who said: I am sure that when your committee, a few days ago, did me the honor to ask that I would take some part in the closing honors of this graceful and grateful tribute of a people saved in all that they value most by the sacrifices of the dead and the valor of their living companions, I, if I could claim any part of an American's feeling and an American's duty, could not decline the proffered service. I should indeed have hesitated much to undertake to say any word on the subject to make the impression of this occasion, were I to depend upon me; but I know that on such celebrations as this it is the dead that speak by whatever living lips breath is given to their utterance, and that the eloquence of any living eulogist cannot outspeak the eloquence of their commemorated lives, whose aim has brought us together to pay this tribute to their memory. I don't know why it can be supposed that any thoughts, however graceful, or any words, however well chosen, can compete with that fragrant tribute of a bright and cheerful gift of flowers upon the grave of the soldier, which these commemoration provides as the nation's offering of grateful gratitude and preserving fame. And yet, to a reasoning and thoughtful people as you, the survivors, are on this commemoration, and as the brave men who fell in the war, in the motives which led them to their great sacrifices, it is never out of place to speak briefly, to be sure, some of the principles at issue in that struggle, some of the consequences in their great conduct to make us prize the country for which they have fallen, and yet the country which leaves. The war was the test of an immense number of human people, who were [illegible] to their hopes, suitable to their love. We don't admit that, though this war in which these deaths occurred was a civil war, we don't admit that those who fell fighting for the flag to uphold the Government of the United States are not entitled to the great praise and great gratitude which attend those who fell in battle for their country. However, other civil strifes may divide the combatants so that some are for the common wealth or for the Empire or for royalty or for the Republic, our soldiers fell fighting for the United States, its flag, its Government, their and our country. [Applause.] The opposing hosts, whatever valor they may have shown, must submit to their final criticism, that they died in a lost and failing rebellion; and whoever seeks to keep alive their name and call it fame, seeks to keep alive the name and the credit of the rebellion. [Applause.] But we are not to be told, Mr. President, that those of us who honor the graves of the soldiers who fell for their country and keeping alive civil strife or maintaining dissensions except that division that must always be maintained between those who love their country and defend it and those who attack and would despoil it. Then all who fought in this war fought not by command, not to sustain the interests, not to maintain the glory of any man or set of men. They fought for the country in which all were equal—all had an equal share. A personal patriotism, a personal honor formed their motives and led their steps to the battle, where they fell true and honored Americans. And how great is that country of which it can be truly said that the heroic dead, counted by hundreds of thousands, as we who survive them, are all honored Americans. What country can be greater than that in which all know and feel that it is the common manhood of the whole people that we thus celebrate and pay our homage to as heroism. Coming from this war, too, who is there but feels that whatever may have been its sufferings, and they were great enough whoever may have been the sufferers, and they were numerous enough from grief, and wounds, and hunger, and pain, and, finally, in the death of those they left. Yet, as the result of the war, though suffering is left by this affliction, by no fault of the United States, the population in revels and subdued by our triumph of arms has not been robbed or curtailed of a single right, of a single privilege, of a single faculty, of a single prospect of equal honor and prosperity with ourselves, and we ourselves maintaining our Government, all its institutions complete, untouched, uncontaminated, and all that has been accomplished really in this, that whereas there was cessation of strife and cause of weakness, and sense of shame from the presence of slavery, an institution foreign to freedom, and its enemy. The war has wiped out from our escutcheon all this shame, and on our shield is now inscribed the names of peace and liberty. Mr. EVARTS further commented on the issues of the war, and said that there never was in history a grander event than the majestic movement by which these armies summoned from the paths of industry all over the country at the close of the war resumed their usual duties as citizens. Let us understand, fellow-citizens, that there is no chance or fortune in the great history of this great war. Our institutions had made us brave—had made us manly. Preserve them unchanged, preserve the enthusiasm of our celebration today, which animates us toward the dead of the last war, and we shall never in any future struggle for the right have any difficulty in finding an equal number of heroes that will die for this country in the future hour of need.

Rev. Dr. TYNG next spoke. He referred to the conduct of those who composed the Grand Army of the Republic during the war, ascribing the present prosperous condition of the nation to their bravery, fidelity and patriotism.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON also delivered an address, asserting that though they desired peace, the Union should be preserved. After some recitations and songs by the orphan children of the fallen soldiers and sailors, the meeting terminated.

Observances Elsewhere.

NEW-YORK STATE.

The ceremony of decorating the graves of soldiers at Albany took place in the rural cemetery, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a large concourse of citizens participated. After prayer and the singing of a hymn, written for the occasion, Post Commander JOHN PALMER delivered an address, after which a dirge was sung by a quartet. The formal decoration of the graves then took place, when another original hymn was sung. The ceremonies were more impressive than those of former years.

Decoration Day was observed at Hudson, N. Y., by a general suspension of business and a procession, composed of the city authorities, the survivors of the army, the firemen and the various civic societies. The ceremonies at the cemetery consisted of an oration by Hon. RANSOM H. GILLET, of Lebanon Springs, an original poem by Hon. JOHN B. LONGLEY, singing and religious services. The soldiers' graves, sixty in number, including that of Col. DAVID J. COWLES, were profusely decorated with choice flowers.

Decoration Day was generally observed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Flags were displayed at half-mast on the public and private buildings, and the graves of dead soldiers were profusely strewn with flowers. Among the visitors was Post Greble, G. A. R., of West Point. Addresses were made by Capt. GEO. H. PARKER; Hon. GEO. W. STERLING, and a poem, composed for the occasion by Capt. PLATTO, was read.

The memorial services at Middletown consisted of a procession of the soldiers and sailors of the war, firemen, and Good Templars, to the Hillside Cemetery, accompanied by the Middletown Band, where an oration was delivered by Dr. J. H. GEMMING, of New-York, and several addresses were made by clergymen and others.

In Morrisania the Post Tilden, No. 56, G. A. R., celebrated the day by decorating the graves of their fallen companions at Woodlawn Cemetery. Addresses were delivered by Commodore CHASE and Messrs. ANGEL and ROBERTS.

At Yonkers the ceremonies attending Decoration Day passed off pleasantly. The procession was a long one, and there were thousands of people at the several cemeteries. The weather was exceedingly warm, the thermometer being about 90°. Two or more of the military in the procession were sun-stricken.

At Yorkers, this evening, in common with the members of Post Eiching, No. 60, G. A. R., formed a procession and proceeded to the cemetery near the town, where appropriate exercises took place. Post Acker, No. 70, G. A. R., visited the soldiers' graves at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

At Flushing in the afternoon nearly all the inhabitants of the place assembled at the cemetery, the graves were decorated and addresses were delivered by the clergymen of the place.

At Buffalo the decoration of the graves of those who fell in the late civil war was duly observed yesterday, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Decoration Day was generally observed at Troy in the usual manner.

NEW-JERSEY.

All through the State of New-Jersey, yesterday, the ceremony of decking the graves of the dead was observed with unusual solemnity. In Jersey City the procession was composed of the following companies: A, B, C, D, E and F of the Fourth Regiment State Militia, a section of Battery A, with three pieces, the Emmet Guard and the Wilson (colored) Guard. Van Houten Post No. 3 and George H. Thomas Post No. 9, G. A. R., were also present. The Taylor Guard refused to join in the procession, because they did not get the left of the line. The civic display was poor, only a few of the city officials being present. The orator of the day was Mr. THROCKMORTON.

The procession in Hoboken was very creditable. Major LAFF'S battalion paraded as the escort, and added much to the appearance of the procession. J. R. GARLS, Commander of Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., acted as Grand Marshal. Gen. RUNYON, of Newark, delivered the oration.

In Newark the display was very fine. The procession comprised Police Band, Grand Marshal WHITENACK and aids, military, Kearney, Lincoln and Shaw Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, veterans in carriages from the Soldiers' Home, city officials, citizens, Gen. PLUME and staff. After the usual ceremonies at the graves Gen. KILPATRICK delivered an eloquent and impressive oration.

In Orange the order of procession was as follows: Veteran Company A, Fifth Regiment; Company B, Rifle Corps, Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. J.; civic societies, Fire Department, city officers, girls attending the public schools.

In New-Brunswick the procession was made up of the police force, band, Kearney Post, pastor and chaplain in carriages, clergy and invited guests, Mayor and Common Council, children of the public schools and citizens. Prof. ATHERTON was the orator of the day. In the evening services were held in the Second Reformed Church, where the choral society sang, and Dr. CHAMBERS delivered an address.

In Elizabeth the bells tolled, business was suspended and flags were displayed at half-mast. The procession was small, if the members of the Grand Army of the Republic be excepted.

NEW-ENGLAND.

Reports from various sections of New-England describe the observance of Decoration Day as more general on this occasion than ever before. The weather was oppressively hot, the thermometer in many places reaching the nineties.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The graves of soldiers buried in Massachusetts were visited, yesterday, by their surviving comrades, and decorated with flowers, in all parts of the State, and the people generally manifested strong sympathy with the demonstration. Addresses, original poems, and music accompanied the floral tributes in many places. At A. B. UNDERWOOD delivered an address at Lowell; G. M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, at Charlestown; Gen. E. W. HINCKS, at Salem; Gen. N. P. BANKS, at Lawrence; Dr. GEO. B. LORING, at Salem; Senator WILSON, at Natick, and eloquent words were spoken at many other places.

The Fields of the Grand Army of the Republic of Boston and vicinity paraded yesterday with full ranks to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades. Bands of music accompanied the different processions. The streets were lined with sympathizing spectators, and business was generally suspended.

Decoration Day was observed at Newburyport, Mass., by crowning the graves of all soldiers buried in the different cemeteries with floral offerings and flags. City officials, schools and citizens generally joined the procession, and Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER delivered an address of appropriate eulogy of the heroism and sufferings endured by Union soldiers at Andersonville Prison.

RHODE ISLAND.

Decoration Day at Providence, R. I., was observed by a partial suspension of business, while the several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic marched in solemn procession to the various cemeteries to strew with flowers the graves of their comrades. Gen. BURNSIDE, Commander-in-Chief of the order, was present. Gen. HORATIO ROGERS delivered an oration in Exchange-place before the procession moved, and at Swan Point Cemetery Col. E. H. RHODES made an address. The day was exceedingly sultry, but there were throngs of people to witness the ceremonies.

VERMONT.

Decoration Day was very generally observed at Burlington. There was a large procession of the Grand Army of the Republic, the firemen, militia and citizens. Addresses were made by Col. W. G. VEAZEY, of Rutland, and Hon. L. DE-[illegible]

[illegible] Heavy showers interfered with the exercises, but the crowd, notwithstanding, [illegible] large to the close.

MAINE.

At Portland, Me., Memorial Day was observed by a general suspension of business and the decoration of [illegible] by the Grand Army of the Republic. [illegible] HALL delivered an address at the City Hall. The weather has [illegible] meter indicating [illegible] the shade.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The graves of [illegible] yesterday, for the [illegible] Bowers. After [illegible] a dead march, [illegible] the introductory [illegible] HARPSTER. The [illegible] by the orphans of [illegible] addresses were also [illegible] and Gen. BUMM[illegible] eloquently. The [illegible] Mr. DEATRICH.

Dispatches from a number of the small interior towns in [illegible] Pennsylvania, indicate that Decoration Day was [illegible] generally observed throughout the [illegible].

At Philadelphia [illegible] Day was generally observed. The Posts of the G. A. R. assembled and proceeded to the cemeteries. At Spring Garden [illegible] procession was formed, including the [illegible] orphans from the Northern Home, State [illegible] girls from the public schools, and a [illegible] with a band of music. The graves of [illegible] dead were decorated. After religious [illegible] and music, Rev. Mr. FULLER pronounced [illegible] oration. Similar ceremonies occurred at [illegible] all the burial places in the neighborhood of [illegible] city, attracting a large number of spectators.

MARYLAND.

At Baltimore [illegible] ceremony of decorating the graves of the Union [illegible] soldiers at Condon Park Cemetery was [illegible] yesterday, by the comrades of the Grand [illegible] Army of the Republic, under the command of [illegible] Major FELIX AGNUS, many citizens and the [illegible] participating. An oration was delivered by Hon. JAS. P. STEWART, [illegible] which was followed by appropriate music [illegible] singing. Several thousands were present.

The day was also appropriately observed at Antietam National Cemetery, where an oration was delivered by L. B. MCCOWAS, of Hagerstown.

VIRGINIA.

President GRANT attended the ceremonies at Arlington, together with members of the Cabinet and other Government officers. Proceedings at the main stand did not commence until 5 P. M. The programme consisted of instrumental and vocal music, the recitation of a poem and an oration by Comrade STEWART L. [illegible] of New-York. At the tomb of the unknowns, religious services were held, followed by an address by FREDERICK DOUGLAS, and the singing of an ode by the orphans from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home.

A part of the procession from Washington proceeded to Culpepper, Va., to decorate the graves. Hon. A. M. CLAPP, of New-York, delivered the address.

The exercises at Alexandria were of a similar character, but the proceedings at Arlington were more interesting, and attracted thousands of spectators from the District of Columbia and the surrounding country. The Mansion was tastefully decorated with banners and wreaths.

The graves at the National Cemetery, at Hampton, Va., were decorated yesterday by three Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic from Portsmouth, from Hampton and the National Military Asylum. An address was delivered by Rev. J. [illegible] BYER.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday was generally observed at Washington, D. C., as a holiday. The public departments were closed and generally all secular business suspended. The Congressional Cemetery on Deocrations were employed [illegible] to a late hour on Monday night making wreaths of evergreens with which to adorn the graves of the Union dead in the neighboring cemeteries. The contributions were in great profusion. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. At Soldiers' Home, [illegible] to the Soldiers' Home and adjacent cemeteries and decorated the soldiers' graves. The services consisted of prayer and the delivery of an oration by Hon. HARRISON JOHNSON.

THE WEST.

The day was appropriately celebrated in Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Nashville, Cairo, Memphis, Terre Haute, Columbus, Cleveland, Erie, Omaha, Fort Scoth, and generally throughout the West.

The Hot Weather—Several Cases of Sunstroke.

Without the [illegible] breezes, the sun would have been [illegible] blistering in its power yesterday. As it was, the rays scorched many an unshielded face, and caused not a few susceptible complexions [illegible] the vicinity of the TIMES office the thermometer [illegible] at 7 A. M. was 77°; at noon it was 89°; at 3 P. M. it reached 96°, and at 4 P. M. 93½°. There was very little diminution after 7 P. M., but after-sunset a breeze swept the hot [illegible] stone walls and stone pavements, and [illegible] man and beast with grateful refreshment. There was considerable suffering during the day, especially among the laboring classes, whose [illegible] ments were not suited to the change.

LESLIE WILLIAMS, fifty-five years of age, was found suffering from [illegible] stroke in Pearl-street.

An unknown man, five feet eight inches in height, about thirty-eight years of age, with brown hair and [illegible], having one foot amputated and dressed in black coat and pantaloons, was found at the foot of Fifty-second-street, East River, in an insensible condition from the heat.

DAVID TOOP, thirty years of age, residing in Twenty-sixth-street, was found in a similar condition.

WM. MAGUIRE, while at work in Washington-square, suddenly [illegible] helpless from the same cause. The sufferers were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY ROGERS, aged fifty-six years, residing at No. 563 Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, was sunstruck yesterday afternoon at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, in that city.

Attempted Assassination.

At about 8 o'clock last evening, as ANSELM ESCHBACHER was carrying his child, ANNA, eighteen months old, through the hallway of his residence at No. 116 Cherry-street, PHILIP PASQUAY, a fellow-tenant, who had been lying in wait in the dark, suddenly attacked him, and inflicted three severe, but not dangerous wounds in the back and head with a murderous-looking knife. The boy was also severely stabbed over the eye. The assailant was arrested and locked up. The trouble originated in the dissensions of the children of the parties.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Coroner KESSAM has, as yet, taken no proceedings in the case of LIZZIE CARROLL, of No. 220 West Forty-[illegible]-street, who is supposed to have destroyed her two newly-born infants, as she is not in condition for legal examination.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, who has examined the body found in her room, is of opinion that death was caused by strangulation.

During this hot weather persons having business places near William-street have a severe test on their olfactory nerves in going to or from the Post-office. Passed in a walk through Cedar-street, yesterday, they encountered as many separate and individual odors as were ever to be met with [illegible] streets of Cologne. Some of the [illegible] with which to counteract the effects of their villainous drugs.

The case of [illegible] HALL, Englishman, who [illegible] Railway Company [illegible] JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD, for [illegible] them out of [illegible] shares of Erie stock, which was to have been returned yesterday, before Commissioner WETMORE, Master in Equity, was again postponed to Thursday next by consent of counsel on [illegible] sides.

People should bear in mind that the letter-boxes are not [illegible] for newspapers. A short time since one of the patent [illegible] situated on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, was rendered useless for several days on account of some one having wedged a newspaper in the opening and thus prevented the top from being.

Last evening HENRY DILAEL, fourteen years of age, residing at No. 151 Broome-street, was accidentally shot and dangerously wounded in the bowels by a pistol in the hands of WM. E. KARLEMEN. The former was conveyed home, and the latter was locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-House.

The body found off the Battery has been identified as that of EDWARD WALL, who had been missing since Sunday, the 21st inst., on which day he went to Staten Island, and it is supposed on his return he accidentally fell from the ferry-boat and was drowned.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co. sold a large variety of aboriginal relics, autographs, shells and curiosities, yesterday at auction, at their sales-rooms, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Among the Indian relics were stone axes, arrow-heads, hatchets, pottery, &c.

On Thursday and Friday afternoons, Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., will sell a valuable collection of coins and medals. The collection numbers over 1,000 pieces, embracing ancient, foreign, and American gold, silver, and copper coins and medals.

FRANCIS NORTON and EDWARD CARTER were held to answer, by Judge LEDWITH, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for breaking into the premises of ALBERT WORDEN, of No. 175 Forsyth-street, the previous evening.

Mr. J. D. JONES, President of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, gave last evening, at his residence in West Forty-third-street, a splendid reception to the delegates of the Insurance Convention.

LOUIS KOELLE, a German, died on Monday, at the German Hospital, from hydrophobia, caused by a bite from his own dog, two weeks ago. His death was attended with the most terrible agonies.

JAMES BREEZE was found dead, yesterday, in one of the vats of the soap factory No. 497 West Seventeenth-street, and it was supposed that he had fallen into the vat accidentally.

JOHN DALY, of Harlem, was arrested, yesterday, by one of Mr. BERGH'S officers, for carrying in a small truck twenty-three calves and three sheep in a cruel manner.

A party of eighty boys and girls were sent out to Missouri yesterday by the Children's Aid Society, under the direction of Mr. J. P. BRACE. Another party will go in about two weeks.

Mr. LE STRANGE, of the British Legation, and Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the *Herald* building, causing slight damage.

Senator KELLY, of Oregon, and Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, are at the Astor House.

Senator JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, is at the Gilsey House.

JEFF. DAVIS keeps a bar-room in Third-avenue.

BROOKLYN.

About noon, yesterday, fire broke out in JOSEPH BIXBY' sash and blind factory, No. 64 Boerum-street, causing a damage of $6,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Lafayette Insurance Company. Several firms doing business in the vicinity were also losers by the flames.

A serious affray occurred among butchers yesterday afternoon, in a slaughter-house on Hudson-avenue, near Tillary-street. JOHN O'BRIEN received a deep cut in the back of the neck, and FRANK WILLIAMS was badly wounded in the arm. No arrests.

DANIEL HEWLEET, who was arrested on Sunday last for intoxication, died in the City Hospital yesterday, of injuries which he received, it is alleged, while being dragged to the Station-house. An inquest will be held today by the Coroner.

THOMAS MCNAMARA, ten years of age, residing at No. 73 Van Brunt-street, was crushed to death last night, at the foot of Warren-street, by a barrel of sugar which rolled upon him from a wagon.

A boy, fifteen years of age, named WM. PATERSON, was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days yesterday, by Justice VOORHIES, for stealing 60 cents.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the hair emporium of C. C. CAMERON, at No. 202 Washington-street, caught fire and was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

The body of a drowned man, about thirty years of age, was found in the water near Atlantic Dock yesterday morning. It was conveyed to the Morgue.

At a picnic in Pope's Park, yesterday, JAMES O'NEIL had a quarrel with JOHN CONRADY, in the course of which the latter drew a pistol and shot O'NEIL in the arm.

Health Officer COCHRAN was presented, last night, with a gold watch by the attaches of the Health Board.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn, Hunter's Point and Cross-town Railroad Company have decided to increase the fare, and on and after the 1st of June, passengers going from Brooklyn to Long Island City, or from Long Island City to Brooklyn, will then be charged two cents in addition to the regular fare of five cents.

Yesterday afternoon a disastrous fire broke out in the house occupied by the gardener, CHARLES CLUBBEY, of the Lutheran cemetery. In a very short time the entire house was in flames, which spread to a number of small buildings adjoining. They were burned to the ground. Two buildings, over eighty rods off, were ignited by the falling sparks, but were not destroyed.

A few days since JOHN BERRY, a half crazy man of Jamesport, who up to the present time had been entirely harmless, ran up and down the streets of the village with nothing but a paper-collar on. As he was armed with a spade, which he threatened to use if any one interfered, he was at last arrested and sent to the Poor-house.

NEW-JERSEY.

As the eastward-bound train on the New-Jersey Railroad, due at Jersey City at 2 o'clock, was passing through Bergen Cut, a piece of rock weighing fifty pounds was thrown by a blast through the forward door of the car and down the aisle to the further end. One passenger was severely injured.

Yesterday afternoon a German, named JACOB VOGLE, of Union Hill, appeared before Justice VOLMARDT, at Hoboken, and made complaint against two German butchers, named AUGUS RAISCH and HERMAN STRATBAUM, charging them with having set four savage dogs on him, by which he was terribly bitten and lacerated. The accused were held in $1,000 each to answer.

The Committee intrusted with making arrangements for the mass-meeting in aid of the miners on Thursday evening, at Tammany Hall, met, last evening, at the residence of Mr. IRA B. DAVIS, in East Twenty-seventh-street. All the arrangements were completed, and an address prepared to be distributed throughout the City.

Messrs. MELLICK & Co., auctioneers, sold 184 plots, containing from one to four city lots each, at Rutherford Park, on the line of the Hackensack and Erie Railroad, yesterday. There was a large attendance, and the property sold for $250 a plot on an average. The bidding was active and fair.

The trial of PATRICK CUNNINGHAM for the murder of ANTHONY MCDONOUGH, at Weehawken, on the 26th of March, was continued yesterday before the Hudson County Court of Over and Terminer. Several witnesses testified to the facts already published.

PATRICK FRAZHA caused a scare among the workmen at the Communipaw Abattoir, yesterday, by brandishing a huge knife and acting the part of a maniac. He threatened to kill Mr. MCNEILL, the superintendent. He is insane, and is at present in the Jersey City Police Station.

A young man was seriously, if not fatally, injured at Camden, on Monday, by the explosion of a revolver which he carried in his poc